The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3022. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

The intention of Judge **TANEY**, in issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* for the prisoner retained by Gen. **CADWALLADER** at Baltimore, is to bring on a collision between the Judicial and the Military Departments of the Government, and if possible to throw the weight of the judiciary against the United States and in favor of the rebels. He is at heart a rebel himself, for on Saturday, when it was supposed the rebels were attacking the United States forces at Arlington, Judge **TANEY** expressed the wish that "the Virginians would wade to their waists in Northern blood." The animus of this exclamation will be apparent to any one; and the fact that Judge **TANEY**, old and infirm as he is, volunteered to go to Baltimore to issue a writ in favor of a rebel, shows the alacrity with which he serves the cause of rebellion.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS HARPER'S FERRY.

It is probable that Gen. **McCLELLAN**, to-day, made a movement towards Harper's Ferry, with such a force as would take the rebels prisoners, or disperse them to the four quarters of Virginia.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST AT ALEXANDRIA.

The Seventy-first, this morning, broke up at the Navy-yard, and moved down the river to Alexandria, to support the Michigan Regiment and the Zouaves. This makes a force of three thousand men in that city, besides a strong detachment of flying artillery.

The Government has made arrangements for putting the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in operation. The track is being repaired, and rolling stock is to be procured from the Pennsylvania Central—the resources of that road having been generously placed at the disposal of the Government. It is probable, too, that a track will be laid through Washington, to connect the Baltimore and Ohio with the Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

Gen. **SCOTT** has ordered home the regulars now in Utah. It is not deemed necessary at present to supply their place, there being no prospect of any renewal of the Mormon disturbances.

THE REBELS AND NEW-MEXICO.

It has been ascertained that the rebel leader, **VAN DORN** is at San Antonio, preparing for an invasion of New-Mexico. He has under his command fourteen companies of cavalry, five of infantry, and one of artillery. The Federal forces in New-Mexico number fifteen hundred men. If they do not show more fight than their comrades in Texas did, **VAN DORN** will have an easy victory.

A CHANGE IN COMMAND.

The command of the troops in Virginia has been transferred from Major-Gen. **SANDFORD** to Brig.-Gen. **McDOWELL**, of the U. S. A. The importance of the movements of the invading column rendered it essential that an officer of prudence, intelligence and experience should be in command, hence this change. Gen. **McDOWELL** has all the qualities of a soldier, without vanity and with knowledge. Major-Gen. **SANDFORD** returns to his original command in this District under Brig. Gen. **MANSFIELD**.

EX-GOV. BANKS A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Hon. N. P. **BANKS** has been appointed a Major-General, and will be detailed as the head of the Quartermaster's Department, as I telegraphed you he would be, yesterday. Col. **FREMONT** has also been appointed a Major-General.

You will see by these two appointments, and by the advancement of Gen. **McDOWALL**, that the Administration is availing itself of the best talent of the country, and especially advancing the young men, who have already exhibited the ability to lead. With veterans like Gen. **SCOTT** to counsel, and men like **MANSFIELD**, **McDOWELL**, **BANKS**, **FREMONT** and **BUTLER** to execute, this war will be closed, and thoroughly closed, in time to give England the benefit of the growing cotton crop.

A CAPTURED REBEL.

One of the rebels captured by our scouts appealed yesterday to Secretary **SEWARD** to aid him in recovering his liberty and his horse. He stated that he was from Munroe, N. Y., and that though armed and in the rebel ranks, he was not a rebel. He wanted to get off, and go back to Munroe County. Mr. **SEWARD**, I believe, ventured to compromise that he would aid him to recover his own liberty, but that his horse was too good a patriot to be given up to the rebels.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

The New-Hampshire Regiment marched up to the White House this morning, and thence to their camp-ground near Georgetown. It was the observed of all observers. Their perfect equipment of hospital and baggage-wagons, the magnificent men and the sturdy horses, were heartily commended. They betrayed their New-England origin in the forethought they manifested, but, to remove all doubts of their paternity, they marched up the avenue to the music of "Yankee Doodle," played by a full band. It made the heart leap and the eye glisten to see the brave boys keeping step to the good old tune that inspired their forefathers at Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The Vice-President arrived here this morning. He is warmly welcomed by his many friends and acquaintances in this city. He is in far the war, talks very quietly concerning it, but agrees with Ex-Governor **BANKS** that the Government should organize force sufficient and inaugurate such prompt measures and speedy action as will put an end to the traitorous scheme of the South at once

LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

It will be remembered, doubtless, that several weeks since a slave insurrection in the vicinity of Baton Rouge caused such serious alarm among the white population that many families left the city, some going to Havana, and others to Europe. From reliable sources I learn that a similar insurrection has broken out in the same vicinity, and that troops are employed to master the insurgents. On one plantation, some 15 miles from Baton Rouge, on which was residing an overseer, with his family of eight persons, the slaves stole quietly into the bedrooms, murdered every one in the house, and then set fire to the building, and to their own quarters. For two days these facts were unknown, and had it not been for an unfulfilled engagement on the part of the overseer, the truth might have been concealed for weeks, as the plantation was exceedingly retired. These slaves, with some 40 runaways, concealed themselves in "Wilderness Swamp," where, for six days and nights, they defied their pursuers, and were finally brought to terms by the use of bloodhounds, who followed them into the swamp, and troops, who surrounded it, preventing escape. In consequence of this, the inhabitants have called on the Parish for military protection, and terror reigns supreme for twenty miles around.

COMFORT FOR REBELLIOUS POSTMASTERS.

A list of seceded Postmasters has been made out at the Post-office Department, to which is appended the amounts for which they are proven delinquent. Duplicate lists will be given the commanding officers of the various divisions moving southward, with accompanying instructions concerning the treatment of the same. It is stated on good authority, that no class of men will meet with more severe punishment, or more summary, than that which will be visited upon these men.

POTTER'S FRIEND AGAIN.

ROGER A. PRYOR has recently turned up at Charleston, S. C. It is known that a fortnight since he was in Alexandria, and that while there he had communication with a New-Yorker who was here on business connected with transportation wagons. Since then he went to Charleston, bearing dispatches from Brigadier-General **COCKE** to Gen. **BEAUREGARD**, who at that time was stationed at Charleston, and whose head-quarters were at the Mills House. **PRYOR** has as yet taken no place in the army proper. He was at one time a volunteer aid to Gov. **PICKENS**, and subsequently to Gen. **BEAUREGARD**, but latterly has contented himself by carrying dispatches from post to post. He is not considered safe or clear-headed enough for an important command, and he is understood to spurn anything less than a brigadier-generalship.

THE ZOUAVES.

A friend who has been to see the Zouaves, says they are wonderfully quiet, docile and obedient. Prior to their movement across the water, they were diposed to be "restless and undisciplined," but the moment that the gallant **ELLSWORTH** announced that there was something for them *to do*, they were enthusiastic for the onward order. The death of their Colonel affects them differently. Some swear eternal vengenace, others are inclined to despondency, some weep sincere tears when his name is mentioned, and others regard his death philosophically, and consider that in his fame they are sharers. But three men have been discharged for drunkenness since they went across; there have been none shot for insubordination, and the camp is as orderly as any one could desire. Col. **FARNHAM** springs to his work with a will. At first he was stunned at the loss of his superior officer, but soon rallied, overcame his feelings, assumed command, and has since won the regard and commendation of his reviewers.

THE WICKED FLEE.

Since the seizure of the telegraphic manuscripts at the office here, the number of Washingtonians who have been suddenly called South is large. This morning a prominent dealer in firearms residing in an Eastern State called at the Department to inquire if it could be called treasonable for a manufacturing firm to send lists of prices to former customers at the South, and if telegraphic communication concerning the seizure of arms sold could be counted hurtful to the Government. He was told such acts were decidedly wrong, and would come within the definition of treason; whereupon he departed crestfallen, for he has indulged in both performances within the past month.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

On inquiry of several New-York guests at Willard's Hotel, it is ascertained that Mr. **VAN VALKENBURGH** parted with them at noon on a visit to Alexandria. Therefore, the report set up of his arrest as a spy, cannot be true.

Mr. **VAN VALKENBURGH** has not only been in the confidence, but in the service of the Government for a month past. He and his friends laugh at the absurdity of the story concerning him. It is true some weeks ago he was arrested by the Secessionists in Alexandria while on business there, and this probably was the foundation for the present story.

The belief that the President has determined to tender Col. **FREMONT** a Major-Generalship, elicits much gratification.

Ex-Gov. **BANKS** is here by invitation of the Secretary of War.

The Washington City Councils have passed a resolution of respect to Col. **ELLSWORTH**.

FRANCIS MARKOE, a clerk recently removed from the State Department, was arrested this afternoon, by military authority, and committed to jail to await examination. **MARKOE** was released on bail till to-morrow.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Postmasters in New-York State: John S. Allen, Williamsburgh; Richard H. Winter, White Hall; Hon. H. Vosburgh, West Troy; Wm. Knox, Waterloo; Ed. H. L. Kelley, Rome; Wm H. Southwick, Palyrma.

Daniel S. Parker, Kankakee, Ill.; Jas. McDermott, Washington, Penn.; Wm. Lindsay, Woonsocket Falls, and Chas. E. Chickering, Pawtuckett, R. I.; Chas. L. Parker, Astoria, Oregon; C. M. Pyle, Ureka; C. O. Burton, Stockton; A. J. McKensey, Donnesville, Cal.

The conversations in diplomatic circles recently reported, to the effect that the Confederate Commissioners had an interview with Lord **JOHN RUSSELL** and M. **THOUVENAL**, and had been told that they could not be recognized, are manifestly overrated. There has been no arrival here later than the one which brought advices that the Commissioners of the Confederate States had not yet been recognized in London, and had not yet applied to be admitted in Paris.

Of the same character is the reports that the Seward proposition to accede to the Paris Declaration, abolishing privateering, has been rejected. It is understood that these instructions were sent to Messrs. **ADAMS** and **DAYTON**, and there has been no arrival from Europe so late as the day of their arrival there. Indeed, it is not yet known that they have arrived there.

Of all the Foreign Ministers who have left this country, it is only known that Mr. **SANFORD** has arrived in Belgium.

Col. **PARKER** and Hon. Messrs. **ASHLEY** of Ohio, and **DUNN**, of Indiana, arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe, on the Government transport *City of Richmond*. All was quiet at the Fortress yesterday.

Five transport vessels, with 2,500 troops, convoyed by the Harriet Lane, went up Hampton Roads towards the mouth of James River, and took possession of New Point, and there entrenched themselves. The position is one of importance, as it commands the mouth of James River, about six miles from Hampton. The last transport was fired at by the Sewall's Point rifled cannon, but the range was too great to be effective.

The *Yankee* brought to Washington to-day three prizes. At least one of the vessels is loaded with tobacco.

Information has been received here that over 2,000 Ohio troops from Camp Denison yesterday took possession of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad from Parkersburgh to Graphin, a distance of 80 miles intervening, and proceeded in the latter direction. A large number also crossed the Ohio, three miles from Wheeling, for the same destination.

This is indicative of events at Harper's Ferry.

Passengers from Alexandria to-night state that nothing of special importance had occurred there to-day. The outposts, however, were being extended further into Virginia.

FREDERICK HECKER'S Illinois Regiment will, it is thought, be accepted by the Government.

The probability is that the brigade of **CARL SCHURZ**, Minister to Spain, who is now here, will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

The First German Rifle and the Ninth New-York Regiments arrived to-day. They elicited general encomium.

ALLEN A. BURTON, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister Resident to New-Granada, in the place of Gen. **JONES**, of Iowa.

As there seems to be some sensitiveness in business circles about the seizure of telegraphic dispatches in all the principal Northern towns and cities, and a general apprehension that private business transactions may be exposed, it may not be improper to reassure the public that there is no danger of any such exposure.

The War Department has instructed a commission, composed of highly respectable gentlemen, whose business it is made to examine all the dispatches, under strict injunctions of secresy, and after having selected those of treasonable character, to reseal, and return those relating to mere business transactions. All the dispatches seized at the various telegraph offices will be brought into Washington, and be thus examined.

The business of this Commission assumes somewhat that of the dead letter office in the Post-office Department, and will be conducted with the same secresy and a rigid regard to private rights and interests.

While Brig.-Gen. **McDOWELL** is charged with the command of the Division of the forces recently thrown across the Potomac from Washington, Gen. **MANSFIELD**, in command of the Military Department of Washington, will for the present be retained here. This is regarded in military circles as an indication of the Government's determination that his services are required in commanding in person the column that may not long hence close down on Harper's Ferry from this side of the Potomac.

The following officers have been ordered on duty as members of the staff of Gen. **McDOWELL**, viz. Col. Charles P. Stone, of the Fourteenth Infantry; Captain R. O Tyler, Assistant Quarter-Master Brevet Captain—James B. Fry; Assistant-Adjutant-General—Lieut. Putman of the Typograpical Engineers.

The boundaries of the Northeastern Virginia Military Department, to the command of which Gen. **McDONELL** has been assigned, comprise all that part of Virginia east of the Alleghany Mountains and east of the James River, excepting Fortress Monroe and 60 miles around that point.

Additional troops are being daily dispatched across the river from this point, and as fast as the ten additional regiments, expected to arrive here very speedily, reach Washington, the troops now here will be sent over by regiments.

CALEB LYON, of Lyondale; Col. E. G. **PARKER**, late of Gen. **BUTLER'S** Aid; Col. **MIX** and S. **HANSCOM**, of the New-York *Herald*, made a tour through Virginia to day, and dashed out five miles beyond the Federal pickets, and suddenly came upon secession, pickets, and came near being captured, but fortunately escaped by the aid of a pair of good horses. They were unsuccessfully pursued.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE—RETURN OF THE SHERIFF—ACTION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY—PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. CADWALLADER, SUSPENDING THE WRIT, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 27, 1861.

At 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, the United States Marshal made his return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Chief Justice **TANEY** in the case of **JOHN MERRYMAN**, of the Hayfields.

The writ was returned served.

At the same time appeared in Court Major **BELGER**, one of Gen. **CADWALLADER'S** Staff, and with permission of the Court read a communication from the latter officer, stating that Mr. **MERRYMAN** was held in arrest at Fort McHenry, on the charge of treason, and that he, Gen. **CADWALLADER**, had received instructions from the President to suspend within the limits of his command the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The body of Mr. **MERRYMAN** not having been brought into Court in obedience to the writ, the Chief Justice ordered an attachment against Gen. **CADWALLADER**, returnable to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Great interest is felt in this case; one of the most important in its connection with the powers of the Executive, and the rights and liberties of the citizen, that has arisen since the formation of the Government.

Mr. **MERRYMAN** is a man of family, and a gentleman of property and position, President, also, of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and widely known and respected. He was arrested on a *general order*, issued for the apprehension of "The Captain of a Secession Company in Baltimore County." The order did not set forth any name or offence, and was executed at night by a detachment of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under a Capt. **YOE**. Mr. **MERRYMAN** is not the Captain of any company, but is a Lieutenant in a company of cavalry, commanded by Mr. **CHARLES RIDGELEY**, of Hampton.

The State of Maryland is still a member of the Union, and in her political character has taken no steps hostile to the Government. The United States Courts are here in full and free discharge of their functions, and the United States Marshal can execute processes without the slightest danger of obstruction in all parts of the territory occupied by her citizens.

The Administration, in ordering these military arrests, and in suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is not regarded here as being in any way justified by that *salus populi* which is supposed sometimes to overrule the Constitution. CECIL.

DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY ON THE JOHN MERRIMAN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 28.

St. Paul's-street, fronting the United States Court house, was densely crowded, as was, also, the court-room, at noon to-day, to learn the proceedings in the *habeas corpus* case of **JOHN MERRIMAN**.

Gen. **CADWALLADER** having, as stated yesterday, declined acceding to the demand until he could hear from Washington, a writ of attachment was issued against him, to day, for contempt of court. The Marshal reported that, on going to Fort McHenry to serve the writ he was refused admittance.

Chief-Justice **TANEY** then read the following statement:

"I ordered the attachment, yesterday, because upon the face of the return the detention of the prisoner was unlawful, upon two grounds.

First—The President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor authorize any military officer to do so.

Second—A military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person, nor subject him to the rules and articles of war for an offence against the laws of the United States, except in aid of the judicial authority, and subject to its control, and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over immediately to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law.

I forebore yesterday to state orallay the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which make these principles the fundamental law of the Union, because an oral statement might be misunderstood in some portions of it, and I shall therefore put my opinion in writing and file it in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in the course of this week.

The Judge added that the military authority was always subordinate to civil. That, under ordinary circumstances, it would be the duty of the Marshal to proceed with *posse comitatus* and bring the party named in the writ into Court; but from the notoriously superior force that he would encounter, this would be impossible. He said the Marshal had done all in his power to discharge his duty.

During the week he should prepare his opinion in the premises, and forward it to the President, calling upon him to perform his constitutional duty, and see that the laws be faithfully executed, and enforce the decrees of this Court.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 28.

A gentleman who left Norfolk yesterday morning, and came through Richmond and Fredericksburgh, says that Gen. **BUTLER** had not commenced operations. It was understood at Norfolk that his reinforcements had not yet arrived. Still an attack was looked for daily, and the utmost vigilance exercised.

It was impossible to ascertain the number of troops at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, but my informant estimates them at twenty thousand. Reinforcements had been arriving on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. He ascertained that these troops came from Weldon, Columbia, S. C., and Lynchburgh, but is certain none came from Richmond. No apprehensions whatever were felt at Norfolk that that place could be taken. He learned at Petersburgh that twenty-eight cars full of troops had passed there on Saturday from Weldon. At Richmond he thinks there are at least fifteen thousand troops. He was informed on what he regarded as good authority that measures were being taken to defend Richmond successfully. An attack is expected from York River, and is guarded against by batteries along that stream, and by earthwork and other fortifications between the place of landing and the city. He was informed that these latter defences are well supplied with heavy artillery.

At Fredericksburgh, he was informed, there were ten thousand troops on the hills, and that the natural defences of the place were strengthened by numerous batteries.

From a Baltimorean, direct from Manassas Gap Junction, I learn that the Southern forces there were largely reinforced on Sunday night by North Carolina, Tennessee and South Carolina troops from Staunton and Lynchburgh. Earthworks were constructed, defending the railroad junction. My informant saw but few heavy guns mountnd, but was informed that more were expected daily. He is satisfied it is the determination of the rebels to make desperate resistance there.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 28.

A special dispatch from Williamsport to the *American*, says that the Virginia Camp, opposite that place, was reinforced by two cannon and two additional companies, Sunday. Mysterious movements have been going on in the camp for the last two days.

The ferryman was warned to permit nothing except the mail to pass after 11 to-day.

The camp is guarded with great care, neither friend nor foe being permitted to visit it.

Only two companies have been on parade since Friday. All this may be only a mask to cover retreat, or they may be preparing the river to Williamsport.

Our home guards keep a perpetual watch, and stand ready at any hour to dispute their passage over the river.

The camp is in a very unsafe position, being in the toe of a horse-shoe, where the supply of provisions and all possibility of retreat might be easily cut off. Manifestly this is what Col. **ALLEN** fears.

On Saturday night a deserter swam the Potomac, and escaped into Pensylvania.

Ballman's Rock, at the Point of Rocks, ten miles this side of Harper's Ferry, has been thrown across the track and into the canal. Passengers change there. No freight trains are running. The Virginiars are using the track between the rock and the Ferry for the transportation of troops and munitions.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, May 28.

The camp opposite Williamscort was reinforced by 500 troops on Monday night and four field pieces. They are without regular army supplies, but are fed by the Secessionists in the neighborhood.

On Monday about 50, under pretense of bathing, sounded the bottom of the river for a considerable distance. It is now believed they contemplated fording it. It is known that the Secessionists at Williamsport and Hagerstown are concocting a plan to enable the Virginians to invade Washington County. This move is supposed to indicate an attempt to interfere with the election of old **FRANK THOMAS** to Congress, which is deemed an overwhelming certainty.

The Union Men of Hagerstown have nearly completed the formation of a Union Guard, under the command of Capt. **AYRES**.

The Second and Third Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived here this morning, and are comfortably quartered in the Public Buildings.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 28.

It having been decided to occupy Bird's Point, in Missouri, opposite Cairo, orders were received yesterday for the transfer of one regiment of Gen. **LYON'S** Brigade to that place.

The Fourth Regiment, under the command of Col. **SCHUTTNER**, has been selected, and will probably embark this morning on the Government steamer *Jatan*.

The encampments in the suburbs of the city will be broken up to-day, and the troops quartered in the arsenal and Jefferson Barracks.

The American Zouave Regiment is to be commanded by Col. M. L. **SMITH**, forming here.

An Irish Brigade is also filling up rapidly.

It is understood that Gen. **HARNEY** has authorized the immediate formation of companies of Union Home Guards at Hannibal, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Springfield. Then the companies will be mustered into the United States service, and furnished with arms.

All the State troops have left Jefferson City except two companies, who remain as body-guards to the Governor.

The *habeas corpus* case of Capt. **McDONALD** is still being argued before Judge **TREAT**.

NEW-JERSEY MOVEMENTS.

TRENTON, Tuesday, May 28.

The State Treasurer will to-morrow advertise for bids for $500,000 of the two million war loan, authorized by the Legislature of this State. The bonds are to be of the denomination of one, five and ten thousand dollars, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and exempt from taxation. They are reimbursable to the amount of $100,000 in January of each year, from 1865 to 1869, and will be issued of the denomination and time of payment, as far as practicable to suit the purchasers. Such assurances have been given as to warrant the authorities for saying that no bids for less than par will be awarded. The bids will be received until June 27, next at 2 o'clock, and must be sent to R. M. **SMITH**, State Treasurer, Trenton. I am informed that offers of $1,200,000 of the whole loan, which is authorized to be $2,000,000, have already been made.

G. J. **VAN HOUTEN**, of Jersey City, and **MARK W COLLETT** have been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Third Regiment, and Capt. D. **HATFIELD**, of Elizabethtown, Major of the First Regiment of three years' recruits from this State, to be encamped here.

Drs. **GORDON**, **OAKLEY** and **COX** have been appointed Surgeons.

The contracts for equipments for these regiments, amounting to $100,000, were awarded, for hats, to **DUBYRA** & Co.; for uniforms, great coats and trowsers, to **HUNTER**, **PERRY** & Co.; sack coats, to **BANNISTER** & **BOYDEN**, all of Newark; blankets, to **FORST** & **TAYLOR**, of Trenton; knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, to **PEDDIE** & **MORRISON**; belts, to **NICHOLL** & Co., and hatchets to W. **WHITE**, of Newark; the other articles, less valuable in amount, to persons in Newark and this city. All the articles contracted for are to be delivered at the Arsenal here by the 15th of June, the clothing much earlier.

THE LATE COL. ELLSWORTH.

THE BURIAL AT MECHANICSVILLE—AN UNJUST IMPRESSION OF THE DECEASED CORRECTED—HAULING DOWN THE FLAG AT THE MARSHALL HOUSE.

From our Special Correspondent.

TROY, Monday, May 27, 1861.

I have just returned from the grave of **ELMER E. ELLSWORTH**, the last martyr in the fight for liberty. From the moment that his remains arrived at Albany, as had been the case along their entire route from Washington until they were forever hid beneath the sod from mortal view, honors almost without precedent were heaped upon them. But military displays and grand pageants are of such frequent occurrence in New-York, that a description of the pomp and ceremony with which the people outwardly testified their respect for the young hero, would scarcely interest the readers of the **TIMES**, and I shall not attempt it. It is sufficient to state that, beneath these surface expressions of regard, there was a strong, deep current of genuine sorrow, evinced as frequently by the unbidden tear as by the earnest words which fell continually upon the ear, leaving no room to doubt that his brutal murder would be signally and terribly avenged.

The main object of my communication is to refute an opinion which is very generally entertained, that **ELLSWORTH** acted with great imprudence on the eventful morning of his death. I feel pained that his conduct on that occasion should even be criticized, knowing, as I do, that he acted as any brave man would under similar circumstances. He was apparently as calm and self possessed after landing at Alexandria as though he were in camp on the opposite bank of the Potomac. His orders were given in that same clear, ringing tone which made his voice remarkable. Directing Adjutant **LOEZER** to form the regiment in line, he remarked that he should himself go to the telegraph office and cut the wires. He then had reason to believe that the secession troops had evacuated the town upon the terms offered by the commander of the *Pawnee*, and the belief was shared by the few who followed him in the direction of the telegraph office. *At this time I am confident the secession flag was not visible from the Marshall House.* Before landing I had carefully looked about the city, and if the flag had been hoisted then I could not have failed to see it. I feel sure that it was displayed by **JACKSON** after we were in full possession of the town. We had already gone about a block in the direction of the telegraph office, when Col. **ELLSWORTH** discovered the flag, and doubtless feeling that it had been raised in a spirit of bravado, remarked, "Boys, we must have that down before we return." He adopted the precaution, however, of sending one of his companions for a company to follow him to the house, expecting them to reach there as quickly as himself, but unfortunately they mistook the way and did not arrive at the hotel until some time after the shocking event had occurred. Under these circumstances he acted, and to have done differently was not in his power. He had often, in my hearing, promised his men never to call upon them to do aught which he would not himself lead them in accomplishing, and he died in fulfillment of the pledge. These facts I would have stated in my letter written a few hours after the sad event, but at that time I was hurried and fatigued, and the importance of the point did not occur to me.

The spot in the Mechanicsville cemetery selected for Col. **ELLSWORTH'S** grave is the very best which could have been chosen. It is on the brow of a hill which slopes gently back a quarter of a mile until it attains a height of probably 150 feet. At its base is his father's cottage, where the lamented youth passed his early years. A few rods distant is the track of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and just beyond that the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River, here a narrow, unnavigable stream. The country round about is already hallowed as being a battle-ground in Revolutionary times, and **ELLSWORTH'S** ashes and monument will still further consecrate the spot. The exercises at the grave were simple but deeply impressive. Rev. **DAVID LYTLE**, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village, offered a soul-stirring prayer, and was followed by Rev. **JAMES LEE**, of the Presbyterian Church, Waterford, who pronounced the very appropriate oration, closing with the reading of a touching letter which the young man addressed to his parents ere he departed from the camp. The immense assemblage was then permitted to look upon the features of the corpse, and soon it was deposited in the grave, over which the customary three vollies were fired.

Young **BROWNELL**, who took such swift vengeance on the Colonel's murderer, is very much of a lion in this his native place. I do not know whether the fact has been stated before, but he confesses to have felt confused for a few moments after he had shot **JACKSON**. However, this may have been, there can be no doubt that his act was the result of an uncontrollable impulse, but he nevertheless instantly reloaded his musket in case it should again be needed. **BROWNELL** is not likely to be spoiled by the attention he receives. He is as modest as he is brave, and shrinks from too much publicity.

Several committees accompanied Col. **ELLSWORTH'S** remains to Mechanicsville. The most prominent was the New-York Fire Department Zouave Committee, composed of Messrs. **BRENNAN**, **KELLY**, **VENN**, **SILLCOCK**, and **MALONEY**. It is proper to award these gentlemen a large share of praise for the perfect arrangement which characterized the management of everything they had to do in connection with the funeral.

H. J. W.

REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 28.

It is probably true that two of the new sloops-of-war ordered by Congress, will be built at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The Third District Republican Convention, held at Dedham, to-day, resolved not to make any nomination for Congress; consequently, there will be little, if any, opposition to Judge **THOMAS**, the People's candidate.

Brig Gen. **PIERCE** has been appointed to succeed Gen. **BUTLER**, promoted. He left for Washington to-day.

NEW-YORK TROOPS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 28.

The Ninth Regiment of New-York, and the Eighth Regiment of German Rifles, of the same City, passed through here early this morning. They were handsomely entertained by the residents on Washington-street.

ELECTION OF COLONEL.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, May 28.

Lieutenant **OLIVER O. HOWARD**, of the regular army, now one of the Professors at West Point, was to-day elected Colonel of the Third Regiment of Maine Volunteers.

A LIEUTENANT DRUMMED OUT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 28.

Adjutant-General **SCHOULER** presided over the Court of Officers convened at Fort Warren yesterday, for the trial of **JOHN ABBOTT**, better known as Long John Abbott, Second Lieutenant of Company A, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, charged with using seditious language against the Government. Lieut. **ABBOTT** was convicted, deprived of his uniform, and drummed out of the regiment.

Rev. **HOSEA BALLOU**, President of Tuft's College, died yesterday.

The *Mississippi* went to sea yesterday.

THE BLOCKADE AT PENSACOLA.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 28.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* says that Lord **LYONS** has written the British Consul at Pensacola, recognizing the blockade in the name of the British Government, and warning English vessels of its effect.

No movements indicative of hostilities had taken place.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

TORONTO, Tuesday, May 28.

The *Leader*, the Government organ, of this morning, repudiates the idea that England, in recognizing the Southern Confederacy as belligerents, will in any manner afford aid or comfort to the South.

Intelligent Americans here express great regret at the unfriendly spirit evinced toward England by a portion of the Northern Press.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, May 28.

Three 32-pounders, and carriages for the three 24 pounders, arrived this evening.

We have no reliable information of the movements of Gen. **PILLOW**, or of the Confederate troops.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The schooner *Herschel*, of New-York, Capt. **BIRDSALL**, has been chartered by the United States Government, and is now loading provisions at Pier No. 13 North River, for Fort Monroe. Will carry 4,000 barrels in bulk.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Salutes of minute guns were fired at the Army posts at this station yesterday, in deference to the memory of Surgeon-Gen. **THOMAS LAWSON**, of the United States Army, who died recently. Dr. **LAWSON** served in the Wars of 1812-'15, and accompanied Gen. **GAINES** at the relief of Florida. His extraordinary efforts to promote the interests of the service was so marked, that the very uncommon honor for a medical officer, of being made a Brigadier-General in the Army, was conferred upon him. The service flags were all at half mast from muster to sundown, at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, &c.

A military General Court-martial is about to be convened at the recruiting head quarters on Governor's Island, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Lieut. **VANDERBILT**, a son of the Commodore, we believe, is is said to have committed himself, and to be under arrest at Fort Columbus. The prisoners tried by the last Court have been sentenced. The stoppage of pay was the penalty in most instances.

One of the chief causes of the detention of the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, off the Battery, is the want of two warrant officers, the boatswain appointed to her having gone to the Naval Hospital, and the gunner having been ordered on shore for handling ammunition carelessly. The crew and marines of the frigate need a little "exercise at anchor," before proceeding to sea, and the delay will not be lost to them.

The United States corvette *Preble*, which is about to begin her final preparations for sea, was lately surveyed and reported in excellent condition. The *Preble* represented the Navy of the United States at the Imperial *fête* at Cherbourg. She is a third-class sloop-of-war, 566 tons burthen, and rates 16 guns. Her two last cruises were with the Paraguay Expedition and the Home Squadron.

The "Middies" who remain at Annapolis are not remarkable for contentment. Even the officers attached to the Naval School are grumbling about their quarters, and are asking funds to pay hotel bills. The rooms of Fort Adams will be fitted up, well aired, and put in proper order for the staff, while the floating home of the midshipmen will be made as comfortable as possible. But hotel bills won't be sanctioned, permanently, at Newport.

The Navy Department is sending away, every few days, sailors, to relieve the crews of ships that have been in commission on the Home Station over their time. Some go in the *Wabash*, some in the *Montgomery*, some in the *Mississippi*, and some in the *South Carolina*. In a few weeks the Government hopes to be able to have all "one-fourth-more-paymen" relieved, which will save some thousands of dollars weekly and stop protests. All the sailors who get honorable discharges may get furloughs for three months on pay.

There was nothing new at the Navy yard yesterday. The *Savannah* (24) corvette, the steam-frigate *Roanoke* (44), the sailing-frigate *Potomac* (50), the chartered vessels, *Cuyler* and others, are preparing for their departure as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The marines attached to the barracks are drilled daily under the supervision of Maj. **DOUGHTY**, who has the reputation of being the most popular commanding officer in the Marine Corps. He was in command of the entire Marine Guards of the Brazil Squadron in 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and brought home the best men ever discharged from the corps. Capt. **BREVOORT** occupies Col. **HARRIS'** place at the barracks, and Lieut. **HOUSTON**, a recent appointment, is also at the station.

We are requested to state that the *Wabash* and *Montgomery* will convey any steamers leaving this port for the Chesapeake. The *Wabash* and *Montgomery* leave to-day.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS FROM TEXAS.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, May 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent has not yet noticed the arrival at Washington of Lieut.-Col. **HOFFMAN** and Capt. **BOWMAN**, who passed through here about a week ago. Both these officers, with others, were captured by that infamous traitor, **VAN DORN**, and are now on parole (how galling to think of it) to the Confederate States. Col. Gov. **MORRIS** also gave his parole, and started North, but upon reflection, returned and gave it up, stating he would not pledge his honor not to take up arms against robbers and traitors. These officers are well known here, and more gallant and brave are not in the service.

The Union, cast by **KNAP**, **WADE** & Co., has been rifled, and almost ready for shipment—destination, it is thought, Washington. I am informed it will throw an oblong ball, or slug, weighing *six hundred pounds*, six miles. What iron or steel-clad vessel could live under a shot or two from it? By the way, what is the meaning of the word Bomain—the name now of the late Floyd gun? Col. **SAM. U. BLACK**, Ex-Governor of Nebraska, arrived here on Friday, ready and anxious to take the field against our common enemy. As he saw hard service in Mexico, the Government ought to give him a good position. The gallant **OAKER** is still at Wheeling, mustering in recruits. Several have gone from here—all for three years, or during the war.

QUIEN SABE.

THE STEAMER R. R. CUYLER.

The following officers have reported for duty on board this vessel:

Francis B. Ellison, Captain.
J. Van Ness Philip, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer.
James Parker, Second Lieutenant.
Fred Crocker, Master.
George H. Holt, Paymaster.
Argyle Watson, Assistant-Surgeon.
La Rue P. Adams, Midshipman.
W. Ross Bridgman, Midshipman.
Edward L. Gaul, Purser's Clerk.
Henry K. Lapham, Master's Mate.
John O. Merse, Master's Mate.
Elisha W. Staats, First Assistant Engineer.
George H. Clark, Third Assistant Engineer.
Wm. Morris, Third Assistant Engineer.
Wm. Campbell, Third Assistant Engineer.

THE ZOUAVES.

Sergeant F. B. **MARSHALL**, of Company A, First Regiment New-York Zouaves, who has just come from Washington, gives the most positive assurances that there is no truth whatever in the rumor that two of the regiment had been condemned to be shot. The report originated in the re-arrest of four members of the regiment who had been dismissed from the ranks and their uniforms taken from them.

BUCKLEY, a private of Company G, was shot by Lieut. **DOWD**, of Company D, on Sunday night. He had been bound and confined in the guard-house, and making his escape, seized a musket, which was fortunately unloaded, and snapped it at Lieut. **DOWD**, who immediately took a gun from the hands of a sentinel standing near by, and shot his assailant.

On Sunday morning a detachment of seven was sent off to arrest **ROBERTS**, of Company A, who had escaped from the guard-house, where he was confined for insults offered the Colonel. Their orders were to bring him back, dead or alive, but at the time our informant left he had not been found.

HAMMOCKS FOR THE ARMY.

A good supply of these useful articles would be of great service to our brave troops who have left the comforts of home for camp life.

Hammocks are every way preferable to mattresses, for warm weather, and in crowded quarters. They are economical, easy of transportation and cleanly; as they do not harbor vermin. They can be swung in the open air, as well as in tents and barracks. They can be aired and laid aside in the day time, if the space is otherwise required; and they allow of freer ventilation than bunks and mattresses.

In Brazil, they are used altogether instead of bedsteads and mattresses, not only in barracks and hospitals, but in private residences; also, where hooks are placed in the walls at suitable distances, from which the hammocks are swung at night, a blanket or sheet thrown over secures the sleeper from night dews and insects. Many Northerners, who have visited that region, can testify to the utility and comfort of these simple sleeping arrangements. The thought is worthy a consideration.

M.

[*For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.*]

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

One Hundred and Sixty-one Thousand Dollars in Specie.

The Queen's Proclamation in its Official Form.

Further Discussions of American Topics in English Journals.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE TONE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 15th of May, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Columbia* arrived at Galway May 14. The *Jura* arrived at Londonderry on May 14.

The following is the list of the consignees of specie by this arrival:

Schuchardt & Gebhard	$31,800
William Schalt & Co.	1,500
Leopold Huffer	50,400
Oelrichs & Co.	4,000
Total	$87,700
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.	
A. H. Salaman	£13,500
FROM HAVRE.	
William Cysan	£30,000

The dates by the *New-York* have been anticipated.

In our files of London papers of the 15th, we find editorial articles not received by the *Etna*.

Mr. Charles J. Faulkner, our Minister at Paris, had his final audience of the Emperor on the 13th, when he handed to His Majesty the letters of President Lincoln terminating his mission.

DECLARATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

From the London Gazette, May 14.

BY THE QUEEN—A PROCLAMATION.

Victoria R.

Whereas, we are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States:

And whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves "the Confederate States of America."

And whereas we, being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties:

"We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation:

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril.

And *whereas*, in and by a certain statute made and passed in the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George III., entitled 'An act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of His Majesty's subjects to serve in a foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in His Majesty's dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without His Majesty's license,' it is, among other things, declared and enacted as follows:

"That if any natural-born subject of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, without the leave or license of His Majesty his heirs or successors, for that purpose first had and obtained, under the sign manual of His Majesty, his heirs or successors, or signified by Order in Council, or by proclamation of His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall take or accept, or shall agree to take or accept, any military commission, or shall otherwise enter into the military service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or shall enlist or enter himself to enlist, or shall agree to enlist or to enter himself to serve as a soldier, or to be employed, or shall serve in any warlike or military operation, in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of any foreign Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or part of any Province or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people, either as an officer or soldier, or in any other military capacity; or if any natural-born subject of His Majesty shall, without such leave or licence as aforesaid, accept, or agree to take or accept, any commission, warrant or appointment, as an officer, or shall enlist or enter himself, or shall agree to enlist or enter himself, to serve as a sailor or marine, or to be employed or engaged, or shall serve in and on board any ship or vessel-of-war, or in and on board any ship or vessel used or fitted out, or equipped, or intended to be used for any warlike purpose, in the service of or for or under or in aid of any foreign power, prince, State, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people; or, if any natural-born subject of His Majesty shall, without such leave and license as aforesaid, engage, contract, or agree to go, or shall go, to any foreign State, country, colony, province, or part of any province, or to any place beyond the seas, with an intent or in order to enlist or enter himself to serve, or with intent to serve, in any warlike or military operation whatever, whether by land or by sea, in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of any foreign Prince, State, potentate, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or in the service of or for or under or in aid of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people, either as an officer or a soldier, or in any other military capacity, or as an officer or sailor, or marine in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid, although no enlisting money, or pay, or reward shall have been or shall be in any or either of the cases aforesaid actually paid to or received by him, or by any person to or for his use or benefit; or if any person whatever, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any part of His Majesty's dominions elsewhere, or in any country, colony, settlement, island, or place belonging to or subject to His Majesty, shall hire, retain, engage, or procure, or shall attempt or endeavor to hire, retain, engage, or procure any person or persons whatever to enlist, or enter or engage to enlist, or to serve or to be employed in any such service or employment as aforesaid, as an officer, soldier, sailor or marine, either in land or sea service, for or under or in aid of any foreign prince, State, potentate, colony, province or part of any province or people, or for or under or in aid of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of Government as aforesaid, or to go or to agree to go or embark from any part of His Majesty's dominions, for the purpose or with intent to be enlisted, entered, engaged or employed as aforesaid, whether any enlisting money, pay or reward shall have been or shall be actually given or received, or not; in any or either of such cases every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon being convicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court before which such offender shall be convicted."

And it is in and by the said act further enacted:

"That if any person, within any part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, shall, without the leave and license of His Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavor to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State or potentate, or of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or people, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of government in or over any foreign State, colony, province, or part of any province or people, as a transport or store ship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any prince, State or potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any prince, State, or potentate, or against the persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in any colony, province, or part of any province or country, or against the inhabitants of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or country, with whom His Majesty shall not then be at war; or shall, within the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's dominions, or in any settlement, colony, territory, island, or place belonging or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted; and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may belong to or be on board of any such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any officer of His Majesty's navy, who is by law empowered to make seizures, for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of Customs or Excise, or the laws of trade and navigation, to seize such ships and vessels aforesaid, and in such places and in such manner in which the officers of His Majesty's Customs or Excise and the officers of His Majesty's navy are empowered respectively to make seizures under the laws of Customs and Excise, or under the laws of trade and navigation; and that every ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like manner, and in such courts as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues of Customs and Excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation."

And it is in and by the said act further enacted—

"That if any person in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, without leave and license of His Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship or vessel-of-war or cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival in any part of the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's dominions, was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of any foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of government in or over any colony, province, or part of any province or people belonging to the subjects of any such Prince, State, or Potentate, or to the inhabitants of any colony, province, or part of any province or country under the control of any person or persons so exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court before which such offender shall be convicted."

Now, in order that none of our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, we do hereby strictly command, that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of the said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of our high displeasure.

And we do hereby further warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Royal Proclamation, and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign, in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf—as, for example and more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers or soldiers; or by serving as officers, sailors or marines on board any ship or vessel of war or transport of or in the service of either of the said contending parties; or by serving as officers, sailors or marines on board any privateer bearing letters-of-marque of or from either of the said contending parties; or by engaging to go or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or by procuring or attempting to procure within Her Majesty's dominions, at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship-of-war, or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking, or endeavoring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties, all persons so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations, in that behalf imposed or denounced.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liability or penal consequences, but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at our Court at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, this 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 24th year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

From the London News, May 15.

It is not at all surprising that in European countries, where American affairs have not hitherto been very attentively studied, there should now be anxious speculation as to what the case of the Secessionists really is, and a strong tendency to suppose that there must be wrong on both sides, and perhaps right on both sides still. As the uncertainty may have some serious practical consequences among ourselves, it is the duty of those who have the opportunity to search all the means of information on both sides, and produce for general use such light as they can obtain.

The Press, throughout the Southern States, is in the hands of the secession party; and we know, therefore where to look for their views of their own affairs. It is undisputed that the dominant party has thus far avoided all appeal to the population at large; and also that in every State there is a considerable proportion of the inhabitants opposed to secession. These are unable to make themselves heard through the Press, or even the Post office. Some few have made their escape by the rivers to the Free States; and others have been picked up at sea, where they had ventured out in hope of getting into the track of the Northern steamers. The witnesses confirm the understanding which existed before—that the Southern Press is wholly at the service of the Montgomery Government. We cannot therefore be wrong in going to these newspapers for information about Secessionist views and expectations. The most striking feature in them all is the thorough contempt they not only profess, but obviously entertain, for the people of the North; and the next is the confidence they place in the Northern officials who have been the tools of the South at Washington. They reckon on Ex-Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and on several other late office-holders, or aspirants to office, to lead the people under the yoke of a Southern Government, to be installed at Washington. The truth had not yet reached the Confederacy that the ex-Presidents were sustaining Mr. Lincoln, and that the rest of their supposed friends were marching against them, at the head of all the recruits they could muster. The doctrine of a large proportion of the journals is that the Northern people are altogether craven, and wholly incapable of fighting; and in a Georgia newspaper (the *Atlanta Intelligencer*) there is a leading article, dated April 15, which offers a prophecy in terms of singular confidence—that in three months the conflict will be over, Lincoln and his Government having taken refuge at Boston, and being glad to enjoy the Presidentship of New-England, leaving the Slave States to rule the rest of the country, unless the Northwest should be allowed to form a third Government. The utter disgrace and overthrow of all non-slaveholding opponents is predicted to take place within ninety days. In other papers we read of the certain junction of New-York and Philadelphia, as well as Baltimore, with the Southern Confederacy, as soon as the approach of Southern forces should render the avowal safe. We see that Mr. Lincoln was to be killed; that arms and money had long been passing through treacherous hands into the possession of a concealed secession party in Virginia; and that, if only that party could find strength to declare itself, there was nothing more to apprehend from the North. The anticipated treat of hanging Abolitionists, and making short work with the free people of color, is held out as a finish to the picture of triumph.

Another and a very different view is to be met with elsewhere. There are parts of the country where the people could hardly believe the Yankees to be so helpless and timid a race as they are supposed to be in the Gulf States; and the appropriate alarm is of an unprovoked invasion of Abolitionists, for the purpose of setting the slaves to murder their masters. The handful of Abolitionists, almost all of whom are peace-men, do not know themselves in the descriptions by which whole counties and States are scared. We might fill columns with stories gathered from the Southern journals as absurd as these; but it is enough to have shown that much that is otherwise unaccountable is explained by the utter ignorance of affairs which prevails at the South, and the delusions which are propagated there.

But, say some people here, why should not the Southern States secede? And, seceding, why not take their share of the national property? Where is their crime?

The crime is as flagrant as any treason ever was since society was organized; but justice requires us to be careful in imputing the treason only to those who are guilty. *No States have seceded; no communities—no masses of population; but only a gang of revolutionists assuming to represent a community to whom they dare not appeal.* If it had been really an affair of States, or communities, or masses of people, they would have made their complaint in good time; they would have declared their intention; they would have appealed to Congress, or to a Convention, and to the Federal Courts to restore to them their concessions of rights, and to apportion the national property. If the Constitution did not provide for secession, it did provide guardianship for the national property. That guardianship has been betrayed; the property has been not only seized, as in the case of forts and arsenals recently taken, but embezzled, gradually, on the largest scale, and for a considerable length of time. It is now intimated that the refusal of the United States Government to join the European Powers, five years since, in extinguishing privateering was grounded on plans of secession already entertained. It is very natural that those who are unaware of the barbarism induced in a slaveholding society by a long course of rude and cruel wars, like those in Mexico and in Florida, and filibustering expeditions like those of Lopez and Walker, should seek for excuses for the Confederacy, and believe, in spite of evidence, that there must be some ground of right in the aggressive party. *But the more the case is examined, the more clearly it will be seen that the Secessionists are wholly and absolutely in the wrong; that they are guilty of treason, carried on by conspiracy of the basest sort, and for aims which are incompatible with the peace of the world. They have made no attempt to retire on fair terms of separation, and with a legal award of their share of property. They have absconded from the Union, with all the cash they could bribe the servants to help them to; and they have since assaulted the Government with which they had pillaged. This is the plain state of the case; and it is not to the credit of our knowledge that there should be any among us who attempt to defend or excuse the course of action, more or less. It can be only through ignorance that any Englishman can do so.*

On the other hand, it is impossible for us at present to know how many—or rather how few—of the American people are really sharing the guilt; and we cannot be too careful to be just on this head. It requires some acquaintance with society in the Slave States to form any conception of the popular ignorance in political matters, or of the absence of personal independence in daily affairs. The guilt of treason and peculation does not attach to persons who live under the closest restrictions of speech and the Press, who are misinformed of what is going on in the world, and thoroughly misled as to the political parties and circumstances of their own country. And to these the educated class of planters who are outside of political factions, and attached to the Union, and who are now chafing under the yoke of the Confederacy, and eagerly hoping for the arrival of aid which may enable them to declare for the Union, and there is no saying how small the number of responsible seceders may really be. We see in every batch of newspapers tidings from one quarter or another of opposition to secession orders. In Missouri the contingent will be furnished to President Lincoln, in spite of the Governor's refusal. In Virginia there is no hope of managing the Union Party in certain districts. In several of the States there is a split as decided as in the Union itself. If it is so in the first exciting hours of triumph of the marauding section, before the North has had time to act, we may well believe that *as soon as everybody can speak out, we shall find that the so-called secession is the work of a faction which first bred and fostered bad passions in a predisposed society of slaveholders, paupers and slaves, and then made their own profit out of the state of things they had produced.*

If this is a true view, the conflict will not be a long one. In no case can it be a long one, on account of the poverty of the Slave States. It may be a sharp one, as we hear people saying all round us. But it may not. We will leave it to Georgian and Alabama journals to prophesy issues; but if we ought not to be surprised at any fierceness of passion between brethren at war, *neither should we be astonished at any collapse of the Southern cause when either the troops or the people discover the strength of their opponents and the true character of their own cause.*

A CONTRACTED AND DISCOURAGING VIEW.

From the London Times, May 15.

Promptiness has not ceased to be a quality of the American people. They have organized a war as rapidly as they would supply a market, or form a railway company. But a few days have elapsed since Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation, and already a great army has sprung, as it were, from the earth. More than 140,000 men, besides 18,000 sailors, have been asked for by the Government, and it is said they will be furnished within a few weeks. The enthusiasm of the recruits and the excitement of their departure, will be found dwelt upon in every Northern newspaper or letter. It may be taken that a force formidable in numbers, though but little disciplined, and, for the present, ill supplied with the means of taking the field, is ready for operations on the extreme north of the Confederate territory. This territory we must now hold to include Virginia. Though the State has not formally joined the South, and though it is plainly anxious to be freed from the presence of war by taking up a neutral position, yet it is clear that the Government of Washington will not hesitate to treat it as an enemy, and to enforce against it all the laws of war. Against the northern counties of Virginia all the strength of the Federal Government will be turned. The advices from New-York are to the effect that a forward movement of the army at Washington was expected in the succeeding week. This probably does not mean that an invading force will penetrate into the State; for this we can hardly conceive the militia at Washington to be fit as yet. But the recapture of Harper's Ferry will, we think, be attempted at once, and there is little doubt that the Unionists will be successful. But this can only be the beginning of a campaign. Virginia must evidently use all her powers if she would escape dismemberment. The western part of the State, as was expected, has gone with the Union, and the Secessionist districts are exposed to incursions from a Power having command of a long line of frontier and the whole sea coast. The Union still possesses Fort Monroe, and, although a blockade does little harm to Virginia, yet the ability to land troops on any point of the coast must be an advantage to the Federal Government which is not likely to be disregarded.

The news which we print to-day almost wholly relates to the preparations made by the Union for a campaign in Virginia and for the blockade of the Southern ports. The latter was to begin at once,—that is, the greater ports, such as Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans, would be at once closed. The direct trade of the Southern States with Europe may therefore be considered at an end for the present. By this time vessels bearing our own flag have probably been warned away from the blockaded ports, and our manufacturers have reason to rejoice that the Cotton crop has been, for the most part, already shipped. It is, however, even now doubtful whether the object of the Northerners has been gained. The New-York and Boston merchants, in their call for a strict blockade, have been less influenced by a desire to reduce the South by stopping its trade than to prevent the egress of the privateers which Mr. Davis has authorized to prey on Northern commerce. But it is no easy thing to stop privateers or filibusters of any kind. Few blockades in the annals of war have been stricter than that which the British fleets kept up at the ports of France during the wars of the Revolution and the Empire, and yet the sea swarmed with French privateers. The losses, too, of British merchantmen were greatest in the last years of the war, after the navy of France had been destroyed by the victories of Nelson and his comrades. We may well doubt, then, whether it is in the power of the Union, even with the aid of steam, to keep up an effectual blockade of the whole Atlantic and Gulf coast from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. *The Southerners, though not as maritime as their adversaries, are quite capable of fitting out and sailing privateers in numbers dangerous to Northern commerce, and it is possible that the Spaniards both north and south of the Isthmus may be tempted to join in the lucrative trade of capturing gold ships and silk-ships.* But the necessity of doing all in their power to check this marauding has been plain to the traders of the Northern cities, and accounts in some measure for their energy in assisting the Government to take up and arm vessels of all kinds.

In a few days we shall hear the results of this vigorous Northern policy. The first thing which it would be desirable to learn, in order to form a judgment as to the event, is the feeling in which the South has received these unusual demonstrations. The Northerners say that Mr. Jefferson Davis and his fellow-traitors are thoroughly frightened at the outburst of Union patriotism. They had, say the Unionists, no idea that the North was so indignant, and their doom so near. They had been accustomed for more than a generation, to be obeyed by the Free States, in all important matters. They furnished the cleverest politicians and the most united and steady voters; and when Constitutional means failed, they were ever ready with threats, which were only too successful. So they had to come to look on the Northerners as people too peace-loving and too dependent on slave-grown cotton and tobacco ever to resist them. Calculating on the much-enduring character of their opponents, they had plunged into treason without preparing to meet its consequences, and they were now horrified to find that the day of reckoning was at hand. We are so completely without accurate intelligence from the South that there are no means of judging whether this description be consistent with the truth or not. *We think that there is some truth in it, but that there is no reason to believe it portends any submission on the part of the Confederate States.* Undoubtedly the Southerners have been surprised at the unanimity and vigor of the Northern States. They have been so little accustomed to think or care for the Union themselves, that they could hardly conceive the influence it possessed over the minds of the people in the Free States. What the Confederates thought the apathy of their opponents seems to have been caused mainly by an incredulity respecting the intentions of the Southerners themselves. In the Northern States people could not, or would not, believe that the Union was gone. They repeated continually that everything would be over in a few weeks, and many of their most acute men of business men have suffered by the confidence they placed in their country's destiny. But when the attack on Sumter showed the reality of the disruption, then came an excitement which neither the Confederates nor the Washington Government, nor the Northern people themselves, were prepared for. This uprising has, no doubt, startled the seceders, but, as far as we can learn, it has only been to rouse them to extraordinary exertions. Indeed, it is pretty clear that the leading men of the South have never for a moment doubted of war. They may find it a hotter and more arduous struggle than they expected; the intensity or the duration of the fighting may exceed their expectations; but, at any rate, for the fact that there was to be fighting, they were fully prepared; they never expected that Mr. Lincoln would give in without a contest. So now there is no reason to believe that the mere fact of a Northern invasion will induce them to return to their allegiance.

We cannot, therefore, anticipate that the Federal preparations will terrify the Confederates into submission. If the new republic be crushed, it must be by conquest, and not by menaces. The position of the wavering States had not been changed. Kentucky still declared for neutrality; and Tennessee had not, it appears, definitely joined the seceders. North Carolina, however, was arming, and in case of an invasion of Virginia would, no doubt, be at once in the field. *The North has undertaken a difficult task, that of conquering a vast territory inhabited by men of the same race as its own citizens, and even more accustomed to the use of arms.* Whatever be the result, it seems impossible that the war can be carried on by either side with such loose levies as are now under arms. If this contest is continued, the young professionals and shopkeepers will probably soon fall off and return to their former and more congenial pursuits; while a lower class, men of vagrant and irregular habits, the "roughs" of the large towns, will be subjected to a sterner discipline and formed into regular armies. It is only with such as these that a war of any length can be carried on. *A campaign in so extensive a country calls for even more than European discipline and appliances of war.* Unless the Federal Government contents itself with merely harassing the sea-coast of the Seceders, it must be ready to carry on a war which will be beyond the patience even of the most patriotic militia.

CHARACTER OF THE SOUTHERN PRIVATEERING.

From the London Volunteer Service Gazette.

It must be borne in mind that those who take out letters-of-marque do not go out as honorable soldiers or sailors, meaning to fight with the regular troops and ships of the nation against whom they are commissioned. Possibly, if they cannot escape a cruiser, they may fight hard to get away, but so long as they can they will avoid armed vessels. *They are sneaks and cowards by profession, as well as robbers.* What they go out for is, openly and avowedly, to prey on the weak, to plunder unarmed merchant vessels, giving a wide berth to those whom they cannot take at a disadvantage. It is bad enough that any nation or power, pretending to be civilized, should encourage its own citizens to engage in privateering. *But to enlist foreigners, citizens of neutral States—to go about commissioning the scum of the scoundrelism of the world, and hounding them on against men of their own blood and tongue—this is an atrocity which it has been reserved for the Slave States to perpetuate. A Power—nation we will not call them—which founds itself expressly on Slavery, and inaugurates its birth by the attempt to revive the custom of issuing letters-of-marque to foreigners, what part in the world's history are we to look for from such a Power as this?* As to those Englishmen, if any such should be found, (which we will not readily believe,) who may accept commissions of this kind, all we can say of them is, that they will have so wholly mistaken their work in this world, that the sooner it is rid of them the better. *We most heartily wish every one of them a short shrift, a strong cord, and a jump from the yard-arm of the nearest man-of-war.*

We could wish that our own Government had spoken more strongly on this point; nevertheless, we feel sure that this attempt will wholly fail. The public feeling of Europe is against privateering; and the principal European States have agreed, as between themselves, to abolish it. To that agreement the United States would not be a party, but this is no time for heaping coals of fire on their heads. Let us see what they have deserved at our hands.

The Treaty of 1794 between England and the United States provided, that if any citizen or subject of either country took a commission or letters-of-marque for privateering against the other, from any Power with whom the other was at war, he should be treated as a pirate. Unluckily, this was one of the provisions of that treaty which expired after twelve years, and has never been renewed. Therefore, as Mr. Wheaton has laid it down, "any prohibition on this subject which may exist, beyond the obligation of neutrality required by the law of nations, must depend on the internal law of the respective States." This being the law, the fact remains that the United States fitted out no privateers against us during our wars with the French Republic and Empire until we were at war with them also. Again, during the late Russian war, in answer to a dispatch of Mr. Crampton on this subject, of April 21, 1854, Mr. Marcy replied that privateering under Russian colors would not be allowed by the United States, and our shipping was wholly unmolested by Americans during the Russian war.

We, therefore, owe it to the United States to put down with a high hand any privateering against them. Our internal law on this subject is contained in the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 Geo. III., c. 69. Section 7 of that Act provides that if any person shall fit out, or assist in fitting out a ship, with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any prince, state, or potentate, or against the subjects of any prince, state, or potentate, with whom His Majesty shall not be at war, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the forfeiture of the vessel." This is very well, as far as it goes; but we have not stood still since 1819. In this special matter, indeed, Christendom has made a long step since that time. The present is an invaluable opportunity for giving the *coup de grace* to privateering of all kinds, and for establishing as international law the principle that there must be no more amateur fighting. *Our Government would be deserving well of England and of the world if they would take steps to revive the treaty of 1794, and so stamp privateering at once, and finally, as piracy.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Address of the Central Committee to the People of Northwestern Virginia.

In obedience to the fourteenth resolution of the Convention which met in this city, on the 13th inst., we earnestly conjure you to enter actively and immediately upon the great work of preparing your neighbors and friends, as well as yourselves, for the firm, stern and decided stand necessary to be taken and adhered to at all hazards, and maintained at any and every cost, if we would preserve to ourselves and transmit to our posterity, that unity of government which constitutes us one people, which we justly regard as a palladium of our liberties and the main pillar in the edifice of our independence. In this way and this way alone, we can save ourselves from the innumerable evils consequent upon secession and all the horrors of civil war.

Why should the people of Northwestern Virginia allow themselves to be dragooned into the rebellion inaugurated by ambitious and heartless men, who have banded themselves together to destroy a Government formed for you by your patriot fathers, and which has secured to you all the liberties consistent with the nature of man, and has, for near three-fourths of a century, sheltered you in sunshine and in storm, made you the admiration of the civilized world, and conferred upon you a title more honored, respected and revered, than that of King or Potentate—the title of an American citizen. Will you passively surrender it, and submit to be used by the conspirators engaged in this effort to enslave you, as their instruments by which your enslavement is to be effected?

Freemen who would remain free, must prove themselves worthy to be free, and must themselves first strike the blow.

What is secession? A deed not to be accomplished in the broad glare of a noon-day sun, but a deed of darkness, which had to be performed in secret conclave, by the reckless spirits who accomplished it, in contempt of the people, their masters under our form of government, but whom the leaders in this work of destruction have determined to enslave.

What is secession? Bankruptcy, ruin, civil war, ending in a military despotism. Prior to the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession in Virginia, and to the passage by the Legislature of the bill calling a Convention, all was peace, and the great business interests of our State were uninterrupted. From the hour that it was proclaimed the Ordinance of Secession had been passed, business of every description has been paralyzed, State corporation and individual credit is prostrate, and bankruptcy and ruin stare us in the face; and war, civil war, with all its attendant horrors, is upon us. Secession, all now see, is war. It is preceded by war, accompanied and sustained by war, ushered into being by war.

Who are to stand the brunt of this contest? Will it be those who have clamored loudest for secession, and who have done the most to bring on the present crisis? These are the first to flee from the very approach of danger. They hurry in every train and by every coach from the anticipated scenes of disturbance. Will the disunion majority of the Richmond Convention come into the ranks, and shoulder the musket, in the strife which they have inaugurated? They will keep at a respectful distance from danger. They will fill the lucrative offices, and secure the rich appointments which appertain to the new order of things. They will luxuriate on two, or three, or four hundred dollars per month, with horses, and servants, and rations to match, while the Union-loving people will be called upon, for the honor of Virginia and two shillings per day, to do the fighting, and undergo the hardships of war. We are all Virginians, say they; the State must be sustained, and, right or wrong, we must all fight for Virginia, &c.

What is it to fight for Virginia? What is it to sustain the State? Is it to urge her upon a course which leads to visible and gaping destruction? Is this the way, and the only way, in which we can testify our devotion to the Commonwealth? If those feelings which actuated our revolutionary fathers be not all dead in us, we shall exhibit our love for Virginia by repudiating this tyrannical rule which the Richmond Convention has endeavored to impose, and suffer not ourselves to be sold like sheep from the shambles. The people yet hold their destinies in their own hands—it is for them to accept or reject a tyranny worse many times than that from which the war of '76 delivered us—not the tyranny of one man, but of many.

But, people of Northwestern Virginia, why should we thus permit ourselves to be tyrannized over, and made slaves of, by the haughty arrogance and wicked machinations of would-be Eastern despots. Are we submissionists, craven cowards, who will yield to daring ambition the rich legacy of freedom, which we inherited from our fathers, or are we men who know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them? If we are, we will resist the usurpers, and drive from our midst the rebellion sought to be forced upon us. We will, in the strength of our cause, resolutely and determinedly stand by our rights and our liberties, secured to us by the struggles of our Revolutionary Fathers, and the authors of the Constitution under which we have grown and prospered beyond all precedent in the world's history. We will maintain, protect and defend that Constitution and the Union with all our strength, and with all our powers, ever remembering that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." We utterly repudiate the war sought to be forced upon us without and against the consent and earnest protestations of the people who have not produced it, but who have, we regret to say, thus far offered no resistance, but have submitted to the filling up of armies and the quartering of troops in their midst; taking for the purpose, our young men who had, in a time of profound peace, and with no expectation of ever being called upon to aid in a rebellion, attached themselves to the volunteer corps of our State. The people, stunned by the magnitude of the crime, have, for a time, offered no resistance, but as returning reason enables them to perceive distinctly the objects and purposes of the vile perpetrators of this deed, their hearts swell within them, and already the cry has gone up from our mountains and our vallies, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Let us urge you, then, that our resistance may be effectual, to act in the spirit of the resolutions here appended, adopted by the Convention, whose Committee we are. Let all our ends be directed to the creation of an organized resistance to the despotism of the tyrants, who have been in session in Richmond, and who are soon to reassemble, that we may maintain our position in the Union under the flag of our common country, which has for so many years waved gracefully and protectingly over us, and which, when we behold upon its ample folds the Stripes and Stars of Freedom, causes our bosoms to glow with patriotic heat, and our hearts to swell with honest love of country. That this flag, the symbol of our might, challenges our admiration, and justly claims our every effort against those who have dared to desecrate and dishonor it, we all admit. Let us then see that we take the proper measures to make effectual those efforts. The Convention to assemble on the 11th proximo, is looked to to organize our action. Its importance, its necessity, will at once strike your minds; take immediate steps, therefore, to secure for your representatives in the Convention, your most determined, resolute, temperate, and wisest men. We have already detained you too long—the time for action, prompt, firm, and decided has come. In the hope that our section will be that of a united people, we take leave of you, confidently calculating that you will give your body, soul, strength, mind, and all the energies of your nature to the work of saving your country from becoming the theatre of a bloody war, brought upon you without your consent and against your will. Let us show Mr. Ex-Secretary Cobb, now President of the Montgomery Congress, that we are not willing to recognize the transfer of us made by the Richmond Convention, nor do we intend to allow our borders, as he says they will be, to be made the theatre of this war.

Fellow-citizens, we ask you, to read and ponder well the passage from Mr. Cobb's speech we recite:

"The people of the Gulf States need have no apprehension; they might go on with their planting, and their other business as usual, the war would not come to their section; its *theatre would be along the borders of the Ohio River, and in Virginia.*"

The Convention between Virginia and the Confederate States, by which the control of all military operations is placed in the hands of President Davis, insures this result.

Fellow citizens: "These are times when we must not stop to count sacrifices and costs, where honor, and character, and self-preservation are put in issue." The patriot and sage, Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered at Washington, in 1851, at the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the Capitol, spoke as follows:

"Ye men of the Blue Ridge, many thousands of whom are nearer to this capitol than the seat of Government of your own State, what do you think of breaking up this great association into fragments of States and of people? I know that some of you, and I believe that you all, would be almost as much shocked at the announcement of such a catastrophe, as if you were informed that the Blue Ridge itself would soon totter from its base—*and ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope from the Alleghanies to Ohio and Kentucky, what benefit do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you secede, what do you 'secede' from, and what do you 'accede' to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change and to bring you and your commerce to the tide waters of Eastern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose that you would remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia had ceased to be a part and parcel of the United States.*"

Fellow-citizens of Northwestern Virginia, the issue is with you. Your destiny is in your own hands. If you are worthy descendants of worthy sires, you will rally to the defence of your liberties, and the Constitution which has protected and blessed you will still extend over you its protecting ægis. If you hesitate or falter all is lost, and you and your children to the latest posterity are destined to perpetual slavery.

John S. Carlile,	James S. Wheat,
C. D. Hubbard,	F. H. Peirpoint,
Campbell Tarr,	G. R. Latham,
Andrew Wilson,	S. H. Woodward,
James W. Paxton,	Committee.

The Action and Sympathies of the British Government—Letter from an Englishman.

Washington, Monday, May 27, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There seems to be an opinion rapidly gaining ground with regard to the present attitude of Great Britain, which is calculated in my opinion, to provoke prejudice in the hearts of true Americans toward their trans-Atlantic cousins; some of the New-York papers are doing their best to foster the ill-feeling already created.

I beg you to allow me through the medium of your columns to assure the American people, that any fears which may exist in their minds, as to the course the Queen's Government will ultimately pursue, in the way of recognizing the so-called Southern Confederation, are entirely groundless, and rest upon a worthless foundation. As an Englishman by birth, and an American by adoption, it gives me both pride and pleasure, to feel and to know that the great heart of England is entirely with the North in this gigantic struggle, on behalf of the Constitutional Government; the people in England, to-day, are the source of all power; the Government that dares transgress that people's will, can exist no longer there. She is, to day, the fellow laborer with the Free States of America in the cause of the world's redemption from tyranny, ignorance, and barbarism, and the man who doubts her sympathy with, or expects to witness her treachery to the cause of humanity to-day, knows but little about the stuff of which the sons of Cromwell and Hampden are composed.

It was no mercenary motives that induced England, in a single day, to strike the fetters from her slaves in the West Indies,—and so sure as God lives, and the world moves, no desire or necessity for a cotton supply will induce her to be false to the cause of justice, or attempt an overthrow of the manifest destiny and glory of the Anglo-Saxon race.

I desire, however, not to content myself with theorizing. I *know*, from indisputable authority, that Lord John Russell, in his capacity as Foreign Minister, has sought for and found a legal and tangible reason why this Pro-Slavery oligarchy should not be recognized by civilized Powers; it was discovered in the Montgomery Constitution, which contains a clause providing for its own dissolution and nullification; this of itself, if backed by no higher and nobler considerations, will insure the rejection of its piratical and traitorous claims. The indecision of Lord John Russell upon the question of privateering, his whole life compels me to believe, rests upon no sympathy for the South or its cause, but merely upon legal quibbles and imperfect information, up to the day the *Persia* sailed. Mr. Adams had not arrived in England, and his Lordship had only heard the questions in dispute from the lips of three witnesses, famous for nothing but their ability to slander and falsify the people of the Free States. I know, for I have but recently returned from the hot-bed of rebellion, that the traitor leaders build all their hopes upon European assistance; but, rest assured, Sir, for well you may, that a Cabinet which comprises Palmerston, Gladstone and Russell, will, upon a proper review of the whole question, so decide, and so act, as to leave no slur upon their characters as patriots and freemen.

That a Cotton supply is important to England, I shall not presume to deny, yet I *know* she will not sell her soul for it; but will, by the aid of her unbounded wealth and enterprise, create new fields for its growth. In the year 1856, the importation of Uplands Cotton from British India, into the port of Liverpool, was only 100,000 bales; in the year 1857, when a panic disturbed commercial serenity here, the importation from the same source was 750,000 bales. In Australia, within four years, and with Chinese free labor, the supply of Uplands can be made to equal the demand; and British Guiana will produce the finest Sea-Island Cotton in the world. The South will soon see the handwriting on the wall,—to me it already appears so plain,—"that he who runs many read"—that in addition to having rushed into their *political* tomb, they have signed the warrant of their commercial death.

Most earnestly do I hope, Mr. Editor, that from this moment we may date an era from which America and England, bound by stronger cords of affection and unity, will together, by deeds of sacrifice and heroism, achieve higher and nobler victories, in defence of law, order and constitutional freedom.

In these Free States, and against men traitorous to this cause, a storm of moral indignation has been raised, which will prove more terrible than the blast that went forth from the war trumpet of the Israelitish army of old; and before it, this infernal political Jericho, which has been nicknamed "Southern rights," shall fall prostrate forever. Our brave soldiers may well feel they are fighting in a noble cause, and the thought should cheer them

"That whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

I am yours respectfully,

Frank Lacy Buxton.

Effective Measures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is gratifying to find that although our forces are commanded by an imbecile, there are yet those of ability and undoubted patriotism who are fit to plan a campaign and whose wise suggestions are listened to with respect and promptly followed by Gen. Scott. I clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the *Herald* of to-day, by way of illustration:

"Officers from Washington to-day say that orders have been issued for the fortification of Arlington Heights, *in the manner suggested in the Herald* some days ago." Yours, PLUM GUT.

New-York, Monday, May 27, 1861.

Rapid Transportation—The Sarnia and Great Western Route.—The schooner *Alpha* arrived here yesterday morning with a cargo of corn from Hamilton, which was shipped from Chicago on the 11th, per propeller *Alleghany via* Sarnia and Great Western Railways—time from Chicago to Oswego, six days. This cargo was contracted through to New-York, and last night left here in Old Oswego Line canal boats for its destination. By running propellers between Hamilton and Oswego, no route leading to the seaboard can equal this in reference to speed. The benefit grain receives by being shipped over the railways connecting Lakes Huron and Erie with Ontario, together with the fact in view that Welland Canal tolls have been raised on produce coming to American ports, should stimulate increased shipments over this route, which last year became so popular among shippers West.—*Oswego Times.*

The above cargo of 15,300 bushels corn arrived by canal boats on Saturday morning, the 25th inst., making but thirteen days from Chicago to New York.

The boats of the "Old Oswego Line" arrive here daily, freighted mostly with grain from Lake Michigan ports, nearly all of which comes by the Sarnia and Great Western route to Hamilton, and the Goderich, Lake Huron and Welland route to Port Dalhousie, between which ports and Oswego a daily line of propellers and a fleet of sailing vessels are constantly employed in the carrying of grain and other property destined for New-York and the Eastern market.

Severe Punishment.—We learn that on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, a party of about 40 persons visited the residence of Mr. Wm. A. Harris, who has become somewhat notorious on account of the starvation of cattle in his barn, and three or four of them entering the house, informed Mr. Harris, who was just going to bed, that his carriage was in waiting and invited him to take a ride. Not liking the idea of such a ride as he suspected was in store for him, Mr. Harris declined to leave the house, when he was violently taken out doors and placed upon a rail which had been provided, when the party proceeded about three quarters of a mile towards the railroad depot with their victim. On the way, Harris was pelted with rotten eggs and any other disagreeable missile that could be laid hold of, and his clothes were stripped from him, while groans were given at frequent intervals. The crowd increased as the party proceeded and he became more and more excited. On reaching the residence of Mr. Wm. O. Coolidge, that gentleman was aroused by the clamor of the rioters, and came out to see what the matter was. Mr. Harris fell from the rail at this point, and Mr. Coolidge picked him up, and discovering who he was, thrust him inside his gate, and bidding him flee for his life, closed the gate and forbade the crowd to enter his premises. Harris gladly took took to his heels, and reached his home by a rapid run across lots. No attempt was made to follow him by the crowd, which quietly dispersed after being addressed by Mr. Coolidge. The perpetrators of this outrage were disguised. But for the timely interference of Mr. Coolidge, Harris would probably have met with more serious bodily injury. The proceedings were entirely unjustifiable, for Mr. Harris was in the grasp of the law, and were disgraceful to the perpetrators. Mr. Harris has been surrendered by his bondsmen, and is now in jail.—*Boston Traveler, May 27.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term—Nos. 68, 2, 1, 3, 20, 15, 16, 17, 19, 18, 72, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 63, 93, 73, 82½.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Equity Calendar for Thursday.—Nos. 120, 99, 90, 108, 119, 121, 17.

The Blankman Will Contest.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Augusta J. Blankman.—The proponents have commenced their evidence, rebutting the testimony offered by the contestants respecting the reliability of Mr. Kirkpatrick's statements. A number of witnesses were examined who testified that they would readily believe his testimony under oath. His character for truth and veracity was as good as that of most men. Some had never heard it questioned. Proponents also offered testimony tending to show that the signature of the testatrix annexed to the Will was genuine.

Sentences.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 28.

Before Judge Nelson.

The persons who have been convicted of various offences at the present term of this Court were called up for sentence at the opening of Court this morning.

Theodore Bender, convicted of passing counterfeit coin, on being asked what he had to say why he should not be sentenced, said that he did not know the coin was bad, having received it himself in change for a good $2 bill; that he had a wife and family dependent upon him, and would rather join the army, in which he had already served two years, than go to prison.

Judge Nelson, after commenting on the clearness of the case and on the evidence against the prisoner, in consideration of its being his first offence and of his family dependent upon him, sentenced him to be imprisoned in the State Prison for a year and to pay a fine of $1.

Lopello and Sabbatelli, two Italians, convicted of the same offence, received a similar sentence.

PERJURY.

Rudolph E. Bloomingberg, convicted of perjury, was then brought up for sentence. His counsel, Mr. Phillips, moved in arrest of judgment on the ground:

1. That the indictment did not allege that he swore falsely, but only that he committed perjury, which was but a conclusion of law.

2. That there was no averment that the prisoner made the affidavit, knowing that it was false.

3 That the indictment charged him with swearing falsely as a stipulator, and the oath was not, therefore, in accordance with any statute, the statute requiring such bail to be signed by the claimant with two sureties.

The Court overruled the motion, and Mr. Phillips then stated to the Court that Bloomingberg had been now in prison nearly nine months, and had had three trials; that he was of a very respectable family, and went into business here and was induced by others to become surety and misled as to his ownership in the house which he swore he owned, by one who had been his legal adviser and on whom he relied. He urged the Court to be as lenient as possible.

Judge Nelson, in sentencing the prisoner, said, "The offence in this case, which was very satisfactorily proved, was committed under very aggravated circumstances; and from your air of intelligence, your position and condition in society, for it appears that you had been for many years engaged in business and understood it, we cannot, even in charity, believe that you have acted ignorantly in this transaction. It appeared on the trial that the bark *Orion* had sailed from this port for Africa, had there taken on board a cargo of slaves, and on her way with them on board had been captured and brought to this port. The vessel was libeled, together with her cargo, being worth together about $6,000. Strangers and foreigners came in as claimants of the property—probably persons who had been concerned in the Slave-trade. According to the practice of the Court, they had the right to a redelivery of the property to them on their giving satisfactory security for its return on condemnation. You offered yourself as that security, and being unknown to the officers of the court, it became necessary that you should be examined on oath, and on that examination you justified in the sum of $12,000. The vessel was subsequently condemned, and of course the security was resorted to for the purpose of accounting to the Government for her value, and when called upon you set up that you were worth nothing. The result was that the Government was defrauded out of the seizure; but, worse than that, the probability is that the very persons who were engaged in this nefarious traffic recovered their property through your instrumentality, and under the circumstances we have a strong suspicion that you conspired with those offenders, who were engaged in this infamous crime, for the purpose of defrauding the Government, and that you committed this crime knowingly. It has been the subject of complaint that bail of this description has not unfrequently been palmed off on the officers of Court. Your case is the first instance that has come before me of a charge of committing perjury in a case of bail, and I feel bound to notice it and to mark it—to make this case an example, not only for the purpose of having its proper influence upon yourself, but upon the public, to admonish them that crimes of this character will be punished with vigor. You are therefore sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for five years, and to pay a fine of $1.

ENDEAVOR TO MAKE REVOLT.

The crew of the ship *Challenger*, fifteen in number, convicted of an endeavor to make a revolt, were sentenced to be imprisoned—three for three years, three for two years, and the rest for one year.

MURDER.

Riley, the second mate of the ship *Marathon*, who had been indicted for murdering one of the crew kicking him off the yard on a voyage from this port to Liverpool, was called to be tried on the indictment. Mr. Spencer, his counsel, asked for a postponement to get the testimony of the Captain and mate of the ship, which had recently arrived at New-Orleans. The case was put off accordingly.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Brophy* vs. *Hughes*.—Referee ordered to Chas. H. Van Bunker.

Edgerton vs. *Gallagher*.—Motion denied, without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 28.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 cou.. 86
5,000 U. S 5s '74 Reg. 79
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71 cou.. 78½
5,000 U. S. 5s, '71 Reg. 79
10,000 Treas. 12 ₱c. N.102
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 43¼
1,000 do.......... 43
26,000 Virginia State 6s 48
2,000 do........s3 47⅞
2,000 do........s30 45½
1,000 do........s3 47¾
1,000 do........s3 47⅛
5,000 do........s4 47
1,000 N. Car. State 6s. 56
1,000 do....... 55¾
2,000 Missouri State 6s 41½
6,000 do.......... 41⅜
1,000 do........s7 41¼
12,000 do.......... 41¼
4,000 do.......... 41⅛
5,000 do.......s10 41
5,000 do.......b10 41½
15,000 do........s3 41¼
1,000 La. State 6s..... 52
1,000 Erie R. 1 M. Bs .101
6,000 Harlem 1 M. Bs.. 97
1,000 Harlem 2 M. Bs.. 94
5,000 Mich.Cen.8₱Ct. 1M.S.F.Con.B . 94
1,000 Gal. & Chic 1 M. 98
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.102
20 Bank of New-York 80
40 Terra H. & R. R... 95

10 Bank of Commerce 79
8 do. 79½
10 Metropolitan Bank 84
5 Corn Ex. Bank.... 75
6 Del. & H Canal Co. 83½
100 Cum. Coal Pref..... 5⅜
530 N. Y. Cen. R...... 72
200 do.........s5 71⅞
300 do.......... 71⅞
300 Reading Railroad. 31
100 do.......... 30⅞
300 Erie Railroad...... 22¼
50 do........s5 22¼
100 do.......... 22⅜
150 do.......... 22½
500 Harlem Railroad... 11
50 Mich Cen. R... b10 40¾
50 do........c 40¾
15 Mich S. & N. I. G. S. 25
100 Panama Railroad..103
50 Ill. Cen. R. S..opg 69
50 do.......p&c 69
1225 do.......opg 69½
50 do.......opg 69¾
150 do.......p&c 69¾
20 Cleve. & Toledo R. 22
325 do.......... 22¼
100 Chi. & R'k I. R..... 33⅛
100 do.......... 33¼
270 do.......... 33
50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 12
19 N. J. Central R....106½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 cou. 85½
2,000 do......... 85⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 87½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71 cou. 78½
5,000 Virgina St. 6s.. 48⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.. 43
6,000 Mo. State 6s.... 41½
5,000 do.......... 41¼
5,000 do........s15 41¼
5 Park Bank......... 90
12 Broadway Bank...120
150 Pacific M. S. Co. .. 65
130 Chic. & Rk. I. R.R. 33

50 Erie Railroad...b10 22½
200 do.......... 22½
200 do.......... 22⅝
100 Mich. Cen. R...... 41
50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 12
100 Ill. C. R. Scrip..s10 69
100 do.......opg. 70½
150 do.......opg 70¾
100 do.........s9 69½
100 do.......opg 71
30 Clev., Col. & C. R.. 93¼
100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.. 57¼

TUESDAY, May 28—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, which closed firm yesterday afternoon, manifested an irregular temper on the dealings to-day. The Federal and State securities were not so stiff in price as on Monday, while some of the railway shares were higher, with some excitement in Illinois Central, and a decided advance also on Erie, Pacific Mail and Rock Island. After the close of our last report we heard of sales of $20,000 Missouri Stock at 42 ₱ cent. This morning the price opened at 41½, and closed at 41¼ ₱ cent. Tennessees were 1 ₱ cent. lower. For Virginias the cash orders were fair at 48 in the morning, and 48½ at the Second Board, while some large sums were put out on a few days's option, at 47⅞@47½@47 ₱ cent. The Federal Sixes of 1881 opened at 86 ₱ cent. for the coupon stock, and sold down to 85⅝ ₱ cent., interest from July 1. The registered stock sold finally at 87½, including interest from the 1st of March. Treasury paper sold at 102 ₱ cent. for the 12 ₱ cents., due in January. The coupon five ₱ cents. of 1871 and 1874 rated 79@78½ ₱ cent. On the Railway Shares, New-York Central was done at 72@71⅞@72⅛ ₱ cent.; Erie advanced to 22⅝; Rock Island to 33 ₱ cent.; Illinois Central to 71 for the opening on Saturday; Galena to 57¼, and Toledo to 22¼ ₱ cent. The price for Pacific Mail went up to 65 ₱ cent. Panama was done at 103 ₱ cent.

Late in the afternoon, the Share market was firm on Illinois Central, and steady for New-York Central. On other descriptions there was not much done. The very latest quotations were:

New-York Central...	72⅛	Panama..........	103½
Illinois Central.......	71	Galena..........	57⅛
Erie..........	22⅝	Toledo..........	22¼
Pacific..........	65	Rock Island..........	33
Hudson..........	34½	M. Guaranteed..........	26
Harlem Preferred....	26½	Virginias..........	48⅛
Michigan Central....	41⅛	Missouri's..........	41½

Although the *Etna*, from England, delivered $1,627,000, and the *New-York* $160,000, in Gold this morning, the Exchange on London failed to improve in price for the Boston mail. The demand was met at 105½@106 for Bank and Bankers' bills and 103½ to 104½ for Merchant bills. The latter are in good supply from the large Export movement of Produce, while Southern Bank bills were done at 105½, and our own standard Bankers sold at 105⅝ to 106 ₱ cent. In the market for Money we have nothing new to report. Further payments were made into the Sub-Treasury to-day to the amount of about a million of dollars on account of the New Loan.

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since Sept. 1, last, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61..	6,000	3,410,000	18,000	4,000	1,000
1859-60..	51,000	4,368,000	45,000	5,000	6,000
1858-9...	21,000	3,579,000	35,000	—	3,000
1857-8...	37,000	2,890,000	41,000	1,000	19,000
1856-7...	18,000	2,841,000	34,000	6,000	5,000
1855-6...	30,000	3,360,000	49,000	4,000	11,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61..	2,059,000	566,000	301,000	2,977,000	130,000
1859-60..	2,466,000	550,000	448,000	3,464,000	425,000
1858-9...	1,736,000	382,000	495,000	2,612,000	410,000
1857-8...	1,439,000	344,000	312,000	2,095,000	505,000
1856-7...	1,279,000	364,000	365,000	2,008,000	298,000
1855-6...	1,643,000	447,000	461,000	2,521,000	350,000

The deficiency in the Crop Receipts reaches 948,000 bales at the Gulf ports, but allowing for the increased movement to the Northern sea-board overland, through the past Winter and Spring, the actual deficiency, compared with last season, is probably about 800,000 bales. In regard to the planting for the coming crop, opinions appear to differ quite widely. Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, in their circular this week, conclude that sufficient has been planted for the world's wants in the now disturbed condition of trade, leaving the question of getting the new crop to market to be determined by the future events of the Civil War.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 20.	May 27.	SPECIE. May 20.	May 27.
Philadelphia....	$3,208,000	$3,286,000	$689,000	$723,000
N. America.....	3,124,072	2,952,861	680,820	681,610
Farm. & Mech..	3,270,338	4,204,745	1,066,780	1,159,236
Commercial.....	1,564,000	1,604,000	294,000	282,000
Mechanics'.....	1,584,325	1,655,732	270,962	275,625
N. Liberties....	1,373,000	1,352,000	345,000	350,000
Southwark.....	973,074	962,078	232,788	249,711
Kensington....	650,579	686,596	158,004	161,939
Penn Township	718,249	676,357	162,525	154,275
Western........	1,425,771	1,390,425	350,958	362,799
Man. & Mech..	1,009,255	983,050	150,905	154,994
Commerce.....	705,268	688,141	189,881	182,896
Girard........	2,142,439	2,066,663	375,843	330,136
Tradesmen's....	538,842	520,450	119,157	125,415
Consolidation..	446,978	464,124	91,553	92,521
City........	707,444	684,598	122,277	118,481
Commonwealth	440,159	414,043	69,768	68,500
Corn Exchange	363,000	373,000	94,000	97,000
Union........	351,737	336,390	75,494	65,056
Total.......	25,196,630	25,091,236	5,488,551	5,643,230

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. May 20.	May 27.	CIRCULATION. May 20.	May 27.
Philadelphia....	$1,626,000	$1,703,000	$291,000	$277,000
North American	1,372,470	1,882,101	298,085	290,530
Farm. & Mech..	2,976,243	3,031,07	427,330	[illegible]
Commercial.....	853,000	870,000	125,000	136,000
Mechanics'.....	784,710	757,535	134,300	137,465
N. Liberties....	1,160,000	1,031,000	99,000	105,000
Southwark.....	718,134	676,204	85,185	80,885
Kensington.....	442,726	461,000	115,907	113,945
Penn. Township	503,842	488,175	64,155	67,565
Western........	972,114	951,671	114,980	108,460
Man. & Mech..	449,170	469,38	83,390	83,800
Commerce.....	574,615	554,26	67,535	63,910
Girard........	1,110,428	1,125,04	195,393	175,809
Tradesmen's....	359,379	348,66	67,587	68,988
Consolidation..	234,704	245,63	73,295	71,9[illegible]0
City........	312,996	322,20	62,310	60,350
Commonwealth.	168,404	161,19	91,715	85,235
Corn Exchange.	216,000	228,00	74,000	70,000
Union........	182,962	181,56	39,395	36,580
Total.......	16,549,797	15,410,52	2,494,552	2,403,518

The aggregates compare with those of previous week as follows:

	May 20.	May 27.	
Loans..............	$25,196,630	$25,091,236..	Dec. $105,394
Specie..............	5,488,551	5,643,229..	Inc. 94,669
Circulation..........	2,492,552	2,418,518..	Dec. [illegible]
Deposits..........	15,549,797	15,410,522..	Dec. 139,275

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Messrs. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

May 27—Philadelphia................par.
May 27—Boston................par.

Premium.
May 27—Baltimore................⅜ @ ½
May 27—Washington................3½ @ 4
May 25—Chicago................25 @40
May 25—Milwaukee................7 @ 8
May 25—Cleveland................1 @ 1½
May 24—St. Louis................15 @ 16
May 25—Louisville................2½ @ 3
May 25—Detroit................1 @ 1½
May 25—Cincinnati................½ @ 1
May 25—Pittsburgh................3 @ 3½
May 27—Canada................½ @ ¾
May 25—Toledo................1 @ 1½
May 22—Leavenworth................12 @13

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 28, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 79 bbls. Ashes, 12,091 bbls. Flour, 395 bbls. Cornmeal, 17,667 bushels Wheat, 11,483 bushels Corn, 28,625 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Malt, 1,528 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,789 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand to-day, and sales have been reported of 400 mats Java at 16¾c.; 200 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.@13¾c.; 200 bags Rio, at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., usual terms; also, 600 bags St Domingo, on private terms. The receipts of Rio during the week amounted to 42,953 bags; and the sales of the same description to 6,243 bags, including 1,000 bags for the West. Some 994 bags have been sent forward to St. Louis from first hands. The stock of all kinds, this morning, reached 114,799 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 400 mats and 875 bags Java, 95,180 bags Rio and Santos, 9,140 bags Laguayra, 5,795 bags Maracaibo, 2,209 bags St. Domingo, 1,000 bags Costa Rica, and 200 bags Ceylon. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 16¾c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14¼c.; Maracaibo, 13¾c.@14c.; Rio, 10¾c.@13½c., and St. Domingo at 12c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
May 25th, New Orleans..................	10,000
May 25th, Baltimore..................	16,000
May 25th, Philadelphia..................	3,500
May 28th, New-York..................	95,180
Grand total..................	124,680

COTTON—Continues quiet, including Middling Uplands, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.; sales 600 bales. The movements of the past week, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., review thus: "The business in Cotton during the week under review in all the markets of the country, has been of a limited character. Prices are irregular at the South, and depend more upon facilities for shipping and paying than upon any settled market value. We are not yet advised of the blockade of the Southern ports in the Gulf. At Charleston and Savannah, since the Niagara left, the blockade has not been efficient. The Postmaster-General has given notice that no mails will be sent into any of the seceded States, except Western Virginia, from and after 31st May inst. All letters addressed to parties resident in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, will thereafter be returned to the dead letter office in Washington. The receipts at the port are light and evidently show exhaustion. The exports are light and will soon be over. Our domestic consumers are not only out of the market as buyers, but are sellers of some portion of their stock on hand. The mills are working short time, and many of them are making arrangements to close. The demand for manufactured goods has materially fallen off, and is expected to be very light as long as the war continues. The interruption to the usual occupation of a large mass of people in the Northern States necessitates a rigid economy in expenditure, which falls in the first place upon articles of clothing. The vessels detained so long on the bar at New-Orleans all went to sea last week. In this City we have had a dull and spiritless market. The later news per *Etna* was a further disappointment, and kept some few exporters, who were half inclined to operate, out of the market. Speculators who have been operating for an advance have been unable to realize; some have stored their late purchases here, while others have made arrangements to ship to various markets in Europe, and as our spinners are not operating, we are left pretty much without buyers. Holders, however, show no disposition either to press sales, or to accept lower prices, confident in their position, the market therefore closes quietly but firmly. The sales for the week are estimated at 7,000 bales. The exports for same time have been—to Liverpool, 2,652; Havre, 783; London, 69. Total, 3,504 bales. *Transit Cotton*—The only sales of moment made this week have been—on Saturday last a lot of 1,700 bales from Boston for Liverpool; freight 9 32d., and two lots to day, one of 860 bales, New-Orleans to Liverpool, with 7-16d. freight, and another of 500 bales, Mobile to Liverpool, with ½d. freight. Some trifling parcels have been sold at irregular prices. The sales for the week have been 4,000 bales. It is impossible to give correct quotations. Some orders have been recently sent to Liverpool, that market presenting better opportunities for purchase than any on this side."

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather sparingly supplied with extra State Flour, which has been in lively request, mainly for export, at somewhat firmer prices. The demand for other brands has been moderate, at essentially unchanged quotations. The reported sales add up 14,900 bbls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; ordinary to choice Extra State, at $5 20@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 25, with, however, some very poor, as low as $5 15; superfine Western, at $4 95@$5 05; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 15@$6 15; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State..................	$5 00	@$5 10
Extra State..................	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western..................	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 20	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio..................	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee..................	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee..................	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri......	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern is unchanged. Sales have been made of 1,500 bbls., at $6@$6 55 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 60@$9 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Sound Wheat is less abundant, and is in active demand at buoyant prices. Shippers are the principal buyers. The receipts since our last have been remarkably light. Sales, 178,000 bush., including White Canada, part at $1 43; Canada Club, part at $1 22; White Western, $1 42@$1 75; Red Western at $1 33@$1 36, the latter rate for choice; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at $1 06@$1 22; Northwestern Club, at $1 17@$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 16; Red State at $1 25@$1 28; White Kentucky, $1 80, and poor White California $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is in very good demand, and is advancing. The reported sales amount to 125,000 bushels, at 42c.@47c., for poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do.; 48c. for new round Yellow; 57c. for old do. do.; 48c.@50c. for new Western Yellow; 56c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy at 65c.@67c. ₱ bush., afloat and delivered. Sales, 3,500 bush, at 65c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and nominal. Small lots of State were sold at 58c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 31½c.@32c; Western, at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Small sales of North River, for local use, were reported, to-day, at 75c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is salable and buoyant, including common at $2 12½@$2 20 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine sells slowly at 70c.@72½c., some holders asking higher prices ₱ gallon.

OILS—A limited business has been transacted in Whale, Sperm and Linseed at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and irregular in price. Sales: 370 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17 for Mess; and $12 25@$12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in rather more demand, at 6c.@7c for Hams, and 4½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is heavy; sales 256 tcs. and bbls. at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is selling slowly, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 11c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 4c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 200 tcs., at $5 50@$6 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been made of 900 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 4½c.@5c.; 140 hhds. (by auction) including Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5 7-16c., Texas at 3¾c.@3 13 16c., and New-Orleans at 4¼c.@4 5-16c.; also 3,500 bags Pernambuco, for export and (reported) 15,000 bags Manila, also for export, on private terms, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The demand during the past week has not been quite so active, but prices have been firmly maintained, and a fair business done at previous rates. The stock is not large, of lots in shipping order; but there is a large amount of country rendered in bbls. offering, which sells slowly for City use. To-day the market for prime in hhds. is steady at 9½c. Price this day, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 11½c.; 1860, 10½c."

TOBACCO—Kentucky leaf is active; other sorts are quiet; sales 90 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c., 47 bbls Havana on private terms, and 196 cans seed leaf at 4½c @6c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 900 bbls., chiefly at 16½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were restricted to-day, owing partly to the firmness of ship-owners. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in barrels, 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7½d.@8½d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3 16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bush.; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bush.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard. 32s. 6d @35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork. 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork—Corn, (16,000 bush.) for orders, and in ship's bags, 11d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Wheat (12,000 bush.) in shipper's bags, 17c. ₱ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
Hibernian..........	Liverpool..........	Quebec..........	May 16
America..........	Liverpool..........	Boston..........	May 18
Columbia..........	Galway..........	New-York..........	May 21
City of Washing'n.	Liverpool..........	New-York..........	May 22
Bammonia..........	Southampton..	New-York..........	May 23
North Briton..........	Liverpool..........	Quebec..........	May 23
United Kingdom..	Glasgow..........	New-York..........	May 25
Australasian..........	Liverpool..........	New-York..........	May 25
Glasgow..........	Liverpool..........	New-York..........	May 29
Arabia..........	Liverpool..........	Boston..........	June 1
Adriatic..........	Galway..........	Boston..........	June 4
Bavaria..........	Southampton..	New-York..........	June 5
Fulton..........	Southampton..	New-York..........	June 8
Bremen..........	Southampton..	New-York..........	June 12
Parana..........	Galway..........	New York..........	June 18
Hammonia..........	Southampton..	New-York..........	June 19
Hibernia..........	Galway..........	Boston..........	July 2
Savonia..........	Southampton..	New-York..........	July 3
Malacca..........	Liverpool..........	New-Orleans..	Aug. 7
Rangoon..........	Liverpool..........	New-Orleans..	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa..........	Boston..........	Liverpool..........	May 29
Etna..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	June 1
Hibernia..........	Quebec..........	Liverpool..........	June 1
Champion..........	New-York..........	Aspinwall..........	June 1
Saxonia..........	New-York..........	Hamburgh..........	June 1
Persia..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	June 5
Edinburgh..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	June 8
North Briton..........	Quebec..........	Liverpool..........	June 8
New-York..........	New York..........	Southampton..	June 8
America..........	Boston..........	Liverpool..........	June 12
Zulu..........	New York..........	Kingston..........	June 20
City of Washing'on	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	June 15
Australasian..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	June 19
Glasgow..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	June 22
Fulton..........	New-York..........	Southampton..	June 22
Arabia..........	Boston..........	Liverpool..........	June 26
Persia..........	New-York..........	Liverpool..........	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *Etna* will close, at the New-York Post office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M. The mails for the Pacific, by the steamship *Champion*, will close on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")
North Mails close at................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (viâ Erie Railroad)5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

P. H. J.—B G, all well.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries Academies and Public School. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 500,000 copies in 29 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade Sample copies mailed free at the above prices. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C Griggs & Co, Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. R. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keitts & Woods, St. Louis.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY
NEW STYLES,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER
WEAR,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,
FOR SPRING.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
MATTING, STAIR-CARPETINGS,
&c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT.
LOW PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS!
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

351 AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 30 DAYS. 351
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE AND RODS,
GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS,
REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,
now offering at prices below the cost of importation. Wholesale and retail.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 351

351 BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES, 351
WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,
of our own manufacture, now offering at very low prices. Made and fitted to windows by experienced workmen.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 351

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
On Monday, the 20th inst., we shall offer 1,000 pieces fine French Organdie Muslins for 15 cents per yard; worth 50 cents.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos 204 and 206 6th-av.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash. VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirts at Mrs. ELGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, from 75 cents. Nice-fitting corsets, $1; embroidered hook fronts, $1 50; skirt supporter and corset combined, only 25 cents; shoulder braces, from 18 cents. Corsets and skirts made to order. N. B. Alexandre's gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL AT BERMUDA ISLANDS.—A GENTLEMAN has leased the large stone hotel, just completed and desires a partner with some means and of established reputation, to go out, now, in a very few weeks. It is designed to make it one of the finest residences in the world. Full particulars furnished. Address, with references, Box No. 3,673 City Post office.

A LIGHT, PROFITABLE CASH BUSINESS will be sold for $400; any person having the above amount will find this a good, profitable investment; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address B. D. M., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A STUDENT, WHO HAS AT HIS disposal valuable legal business, desires to associate himself with a competent and respectable attorney. The advertiser can supply an office, if necessary. Address LEO, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

PAINTERS WANTED.—WANTED, SEVEN good house painters. Apply at Paint Store, No. 181 3d av., at or before 7 o'clock this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island, No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 4 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No 750 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, of 176 33-95 tons burden, Custom-house measurement; has forward and after cabins and state-rooms on deck; is in good order and fitted for business. Apply on board at the foot of Robinson-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

TO BUILDERS.—WANTED, A BUILDER, TO erect a frame house in Brooklyn, and take a first mortgage in payment. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC &c., TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Belgian Russian, English, American, ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 115 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a small family; an invalid or aged person will find a pleasant home; house with all the modern improvements; breakfast at 6½ o'clock; dinner at 7 o'clock. No. 212 West 30th-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ALSO two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a very small private family, in South Brooklyn, convenient to South Ferry and near the Fulton Ferry cars. The house has all the modern improvements, and will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 30 Harrison-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY be had, single or en suite, with board, in a small, agreeable family, where may be enjoyed a pleasant home. Apply at No. 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, with board, can be obtained for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th st. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PLEASANT front room, furnished, adjoining the bath-room, in a small private family; English basement, brown front house. Apply No. 210 2d av., near 13th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board, to a gentleman, in a private family. Inquire at No. 640 6th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD CAN BE had in a private family residing on Myrtle-av., between Throop and Yates avs., one of the most delightful locations in the city, about 30 minutes' ride from the Fulton Ferry, viâ Myrtle-av. cars. The location is exceedingly pleasant for a Summer residence and commands a view of the whole city. Address Box No. 2,931 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN-STONE house, No. 81 Sands-st., elevated and airy location, 6 minutes from Fulton ferry; a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large and pleasant room, with ample closets, gas and register; an excellent table; hot and cold baths; small and select family; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms and partial board for two gentlemen may be had at No 73 State-st., within five minutes' walk of Wall or Atlantic street ferries. Accommodations in all respects first-class. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good rooms and board in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 240 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS MAY BE had on the second and third floors, in a delightful location, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at Elliott-place, seven doors south of Fulton-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and wife, in the vicinity of Clinton av. Congregational church, and near a car route; require one large, airy and pleasant room; references exchanged. Address stating full particulars, W. H. W., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished, to let, with board, to a family or gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A PRIVATE family will let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a handsome room, with full or partial board; house has all the modern conveniences; situated two blocks from the ferry. Apply at No. 128 Green-st., Jersey City.

49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are airy and cheerful, and terms very moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A first-class house in 23d-st., near 8th av., will let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, two large front rooms, with smaller rooms connecting, or single rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address L. E., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board—A family or single gentlemen can obtain pleasant furnished rooms with or without board, at the very desirable location, No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 46 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.—A French family have a handsomely furnished front sitting-room and bedroom; also, a single room, to let to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. House first class. References exchanged.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIVATE house containing all modern improvements, pleasantly situated at Stuyvesant Park, one elegantly-furnished front room, with bedroom attached, with breakfast. References required. Apply at No. 145 East 15th-st., near 2d av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first and second floors, at the Madison-park House, No. 2 West 25th-st, corner of Broadway, and opposite Worth Monument. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOM OR two to let; meals if required; in a small private family; house with all the modern improvements, in West 34th-st. Inquire of S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to let, with board, to a family. Also, hall rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No 124 West 42d-st., near Broadway.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, single or in suites, to let. Also a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on first floor, suitable for a family requiring first-class accommodations. Private table only.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH board; also, single rooms large and airy, with gas, &c., are now vacant, in the first class brown-stone front house, No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union square. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT Board, at 282 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, without board, at No 5 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—ON IMMEDIATE application a choice of several suites of rooms, having river view and mountain scenery, can be had for families or single persons with board; 25 miles from the City, 15 minutes' walk from steamboat landing, three to five boats daily; two railroads near; boating bathing, fishing; very healthy. For further particulars address or apply to T. J. CROWEN, No 699 Broadway, New-York, and E. H. BOUGHTON, 5th av. Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, for two gentlemen and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, at a pleasant private residence in a healthy location near the village of Rye, Westchester Co., one hour and ten minutes from the city. Accommodations for horses and carriages; pleasant neighborhood, good roads, fine salt water bathing, &c.; references exchanged. Apply by note to WESTCHESTER, Broadway Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARDING FOR A FEW families in a fine well ventilated farm house, near the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie; good living is the motto; terms, $5 per week—children under 10 years and servants, $3. Apply to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y. References to Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, or at No. 59 21st-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* office.

BOARD AT STATEN ISLAND.—TWO GERMAN gentlemen could be accommodated with partial board, airy and pleasant rooms, commanding an extended view of the bay, &c., at Stapleton, in a small German family, where no other boarders are taken; about five minutes' walk from second landing. Address Box No. 3,828 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF persons can be accommodated with good country board in the village of Newtown, Conn., on the line of the Housatonic Railroad. Two daily communications with the City. Location healthy and pleasant. For further particulars apply to or address
WM. J. DICK, Newtown, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER can be had at Mr. RICHMOND'S farm residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., a mile from the dépôt. A carriage will carry passengers to and from the cars. Address D. RICHMOND, Elizabeth, N. J.; or inquire of Mr. S. LAY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County; very superior accommodations; large double house with bath, hot and cold water situated in a handsome lawn of ten acres, fine shade-trees, &c., combining the comforts of a home. Address, for one week, H. B. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can find board in a pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail. The house is surrounded by spacious well-shaded grounds, and is lighted by gas. Reference, J. L. HALSEY, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, NEAR Glen Cove, L. I. The house is located close by the salt water, well shaded, good bathing, boating, &c. Terms moderate. Reference J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st. Apply before 1 o'clock, P. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW SELECT boarders can be accommodated at this delightful place by a family, with fine rooms, good table, fruit, &c. Drives, walks and scenery are unsurpassed. For particulars address W. G. R., Box 330, P. O., immediately.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at a pleasant farmhouse, ten minutes' walk from Croton Falls dépôt, Westchester County, N. Y. Address BOARD, Box No. 29 Croton Falls Post-office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A LADY HAVING two unoccupied rooms, could accommodate a few persons with board; location healthy and pleasant, three minutes' walk of dépôt. Apply to W. H. PRICE, No. 17 Front-st.

BOARD WANTED WITH PRIVATE TABLE, for a family of four (or perhaps nine) persons, on the west bank of the Hudson, between Hull's Ferry and Englewood. Address B. C. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL family, within twenty-five miles of New York, on a farm, and near the salt water preferred. Address, giving particulars, R. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No 59 West Washington place, with all the modern improvements, gas, gas furniture, hot and cold water bath, laundry, heater, &c.; newly painted; possession immediately; rent for the remainder of the year $600. For particulars call on the premises, of CYRUS W. PRICE.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH STOOP dwelling house, No. 128 West 12th-st.; three rooms deep, containing new mantel and pier glass, chandeliers and gas fixtures; it has just been put in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12, or No. 171 6th-av.

TO LET—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES IN THE upper part of the City, principally on the west side. They would be let at very low rents, from $300 to $1,500; some of them furnished. Persons in want of houses will call. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—IN A VERY desirable neighborhood, consisting of kitchen, parlor and four or five sleeping-rooms; rent moderate to a desirable tenant, and part taken in board if convenient. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BOARDING HOUSE, THIRTY-three rooms; will accommodate seventy-five boarders. Also, several small cottages, within a few minutes' ride of Cornwall Landing. Inquire of C. H. RING, No. 155 Fulton-st., or J. ORR & CO., on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—COTTAGE HOUSE No 108 Ryerson st., near Myrtle-av.; key at No. 106. Also, cottage on Clinton-av., 2 lots, and on Washington-av., and others. Full descriptions by JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Montague-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT (together or separate) 108 feet deep and several fine offices, in the fire-proof new building No. 83 Nassau-st., west side, between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE, CORNER OF 27th-st. and Broadway. Rent, $400. Also, house next to the corner; rent, $350 a year. Possession immediately. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, No. 1,163 Broadway, corner of 27th-st.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 49 LISPENARD-STREET, near Broadway, a desirable location for any light business; will be converted into a store if desired. Rent only $550 per annum. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE MODERN three-story brick dwelling house No 247 West 24th-st.; four rooms and bath-room; hot and cold water and gas. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE FINE 3-story high-stoop house No. 78 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; has just been fitted up in the best manner; has all improvements, and rent low. Inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGRAW-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 24th st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURNISHED house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water, of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED in the most pleasant portion of Brooklyn, 1½ miles from Wall-st. Ferry, containing 15 rooms; Ridgewood water, gas and all modern improvements; the same occupying 8 lots of ground, tastefully improved, with lawn, shrubbery, fruit, and kitchen garden; the whole in the most complete order. To an acceptable tenant will be rented, furnished, either for the season or a longer period. Address Box No. 353 Post-office, N. Y.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM STANLEY, Esq, No 16 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A FIRST-class brown stone house in Twenty ninth-st., near Madison and Fourth avs. beautifully furnished, and in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, will be let to a small family and responsible tenant at a very reasonable rent. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 1504 New-York Post office.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated among the hills, twenty miles distant; two minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt; land abundant; neat cottage, elegant lawn, shrubbery, garden, shade and fruit trees, pure water and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

ON WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS—TO LET UNFURNISHED—A very complete and handsome residence adjoining the residence of the late J. G. King, Esq. Rent $860 per annum to a private family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON, A beautiful country-seat on the Hudson, at Spuyten Duyvel, with modern improvements and stable accommodations, in perfect order, large garden, &c. Address C. W. VAN DOREN, Box No. 3,194 P. O., or No 6 Park-place.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A nicely-furnished cottage, between the first and second landings, about eight minutes' walk from either, next to the Episcopal Church. Inquire at Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, a cottage for the Summer, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River, 3½ acres, arable, &c., cheap, to the right parties. Apply to RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT HARTFORD, CONN.—An elegant house on Lords' Hill, No 51 Spring st; high and healthy location; very desirable. Rent until 1st October, $400. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the dépôt. Inquire of EDWARD F RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET AT LONG BRANCH.—CEDAR GROVE cottage, furnished, easy of access and near Pleasure Bay. Inquire at No. 50 East 11th-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IOWA LAND.

Wanted to exchange, from 500 to 1,280 acres of selected farming land, in the State of Iowa, for real estate in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, or for a stock of dry goods. For particulars inquire of PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park row, *Times* Building, N. Y.

FOR SALE—$4,300—A THREE-STORY, ENGLISH-basement house and lot, No 161 West 19th-st., with all the modern improvements, gas-fixtures, &c., in good order. A large portion of the purchase money may remain. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—AS the present is a favorable opportunity to build, the subscriber will sell some valuable unimproved property on Murray Hill and other parts of the City, on a liberal credit; no money will be required. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD WESTERN LANDS OR FARM—A block of first-class three-story Philadelphia brick houses, well located for investment or residence. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Montague-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR STOCKS.—7½ ACRES of desirable property in Newark, N. J., will be exchanged for Missouri Tennessee, North Carolina or Virginia Stocks. Address H. C. F., Key Box No. 82, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT ON the 2d-av; house, stable, conservatory and greenhouse; for sale low, or to exchange for Virginia State Bonds. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, FOR three or four months, ready for housekeeping, anywhere north of 4th-st., and west of 4th-av.; seven rooms will answer; house with private stable attached preferred. Address J. W. S., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, stating location and lowest rent.

ROOM WANTED.—BY TWO YOUNG MEN without board, or arrangements might be made if found convenient, for partial board, in a quiet private family; would prefer the east side of the City, or Williamsburgh; must not be over ten minutes walk from Catharine or Grand st. Ferry. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, G. D. W., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within an hour of New-York, by railroad or steamboat, in exchange for improved property in Brooklyn. Address, Box No. 623 New-York Post office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 63 AND 83 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS."
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"C. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie st."

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres, and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade-trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large, two-story, rural Gothic, 56x45 feet, built within the last five years, in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars, apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York, or to
WILLIAM HILL,
Proprietor of the Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, ROCKLAND County, N. Y., a large and commodious dwelling-house, (lately occupied as a residence by Leonard F. Fitch,) containing all the modern improvements, with barn and out-houses attached, and about 7 acres of land, beautifully situated about half-way between the lake and steamboat landing at the Hudson, and only about three minutes' walk from each. The house is nearly new, and commands a fine view of both river and lake. There is a large vineyard, containing about 3,000 vines, and a great variety of choice fruit and shrubbery, on the premises.

ALSO,
A farm of about 30 acres of land, adjoining the above premises, with a good and substantial dwelling-house and barn, and a large apple orchard and other fruit upon the premises.

ALSO,
A pleasant and commodious dwelling-house, with tenant-house and out-houses, and about one acre of land, situated on the top of the Lake Landing Hill.

ALSO,
A store, shed and dwelling-house, lately occupied by Leonard F. Fitch, suitable for hotel or store business, and in a very desirable location in Rockland Lake Village.

ALSO,
The undivided half of a house and lot of about 2 acres, with a lake front of about 400 feet and the undivided half of leasehold premises adjoining, with a lake front of about 100 feet. These premises are very desirable for any person wishing to engage in the ice business.

ALSO,
At Littleton, Grafton County, New-Hampshire, 2 lots which join each other, containing about 3½ acres. On the premises are a pleasant and commodious dwelling-house and out-houses, and a variety of choice fruit.

For particulars, inquire of
JOHN W. GILCHREST,
Assignee of Leonard F. Fitch,
No. 4 Harrison st., Brooklyn, or of his Agent,
L. F. FITCH, at Rockland Lake N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stables and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,154 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE—A BEAUTIFUL residence at Ravenswood, fronting on East River and Sound, opposite Central Park, and very accessible thereto. Salt water bathing. House and grounds delightfully situated; contains all the modern improvements; fine carriage house lawn and garden, equal to 50 lots. Will sell for 60 per cent. below cost. Will let it to a family of undoubted respectability and means at low rent. Apply to M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS R. GARRETTSON; Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT five acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the post-road from New-York to Albany about one mile south of the railroad dépôt and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO TWO-STORY houses—22x26, 20x24—in Westfield, Mass., with eight rooms in each, five to ten minutes' walk from the Academy, State Normal, Town High, and Graded District Schools. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank. Price for sale, $960 and $1,050.

FOR SALE, AT CHATHAM, MORRIS COUNTY, New-Jersey, a new and desirable two-story house, neatly finished, with two acres of land, within three minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt. For particulars, address B. Y. BUTLER, No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS house partly furnished, or without the furniture if desired, with several acres of land, a large garden and plenty of fruit, good shade, &c. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A fine two-story house and barn, four acres of land, with abundance of fruit; house surrounded with evergreens, and all in perfect order. For particulars address B. Y. BUTLER, No 195 Pearl st, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., 59 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson River, together with farm, if desired; would exchange, in part, for City property. Address STEVENS, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND TEN acres of land, on the line of the Staten Island Railroad, Richmond Valley Station. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH LARGE garden, near dépôt, 50 minutes from New-York. Rent $125. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE SUMMIT HOUSE, AT LAKE MAHOPAC, will be open for guests about the middle of June next. Families intending to spend the Summer in the country can select no place more desirable, and had better secure their choice of rooms from among those yet unengaged without delay. Charges moderate. Make any inquiry deemed necessary at No. 9 East 26th-st. References required also.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

THE LARGE HOUSE AND COTTAGE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., opposite the dépôt, is now open for the reception of boarders. It has beautiful grounds, fine vegetable garden, plenty of fruit, stabling, and everything desirable for a country residence, 14 miles from the City. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at No. 46 Murray-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The above summer resort is now open for the reception of permanent boarders, or transient visitors. The house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful grounds, good stabling, &c. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Courtlandt-st. 8:30, 11:30, 12, 3:30, 5:10.
CHAS. STRINGER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE new and elegant Hotel, known as the Clarendon, at Saratoga Springs, will be opened on MONDAY, the 3d of June, 1861, for the reception of boarders.
C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—DOG LOST—ON SATURDAY evening, a white-black spotted COACH DOG, near the corner of Duane and Hudson sts. The above reward will be paid on delivering him at the store of D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, and No. 18 Vesey st.

STOLEN.—ON SATURDAY, MAY 25 FROM THE Broadway Park, 68th st. and Broadway, a brown mare and light waggon; in the waggon were five army blankets, a lot of groceries, and a basket of champagne. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the property.
AUGUST MEYER, Broadway Park.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CHARLES II.—Evening—ANDERSON—BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, No 756 Broadway—BROWN'S "NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT."

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting. "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further important movements, by way of strengthening the positions occupied by the Federal troops in Virginia, are reported as having occurred at the seat of war within the last twenty-four hours. The Seventy-first Regiment of New-York yesterday left their quarters at the Washington Navy-yard, and proceeded down the river, and it was reported that their destination was Acquia Creek, but this report proves to have been incorrect. They proceeded to Alexandria, to support the Michigan Regiment and the Fire Zouaves, making a force of three thousand men there, besides a battery of flying artillery. The Government has made arrangements to put the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in operation again, which will greatly facilitate the transportation of Army material, preparatory to a demonstration in the direction of Manassas Gap Junction, where the rebel forces are entrenching themselves and increasing their numbers. The command of the Federal troops in Virginia was yesterday vested in Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, of the regular Army,—Gen. SANDFORD being returned to his command of the New-York forces in the District of Columbia.

One of the best indications of the energy with which the Government have determined to prosecute the war will be found in the fact that Ex-Gov. BANKS and Col. FREMONT have received appointments as Major-Generals. The former, as stated yesterday, will fill the position of head of the Quartermaster's Department.

We may expect soon to hear of a demonstration on Harper's Ferry that will astonish the rebels there, notwithstanding their repeated boasts that they are ready for any force which may be sent against them, from whatever quarter. Gen. MCCLELLAN, commanding the Western Division of the Federal Army, with his head-quarters at Cincinnati, will move in the direction of the Ferry,—it was expected in Washington that he would move yesterday,—with a force that will certainly overcome all opposition. As we yesterday stated, however, there is no doubt that the attack will be made at all accessible points at the same time. In anticipation of an attack from the direction of the Relay House, the rebels at the Point of Rocks have thrown down across the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and into the Canal, a large mass known as Ballman's Rock—thus interrupting the passage of freight trains, and necessitating a change of cars for passengers.

The rebels on the Potomac still threaten Williamsport, their camp having been reinforced on Monday night by five hundred men and four field-pieces. Their camp, however, is in a very unsafe position, being in a bend of the river, where their supply of provisions and their retreat might both be cut off.

Advices from Fortress Monroe indicate that Gen. BUTLER is rapidly putting himself in a position to prosecute offensive operations on a large scale. He on Monday dispatched five transports, having on board twenty-five hundred troops, and conveyed by the *Harriet Lane*, to New Point, where the troops landed and entrenched themselves. This is an important movement, as it gives him the command of the mouth of the James River, only about six miles from Hampton.

The Government has ascertained on undoubted authority that it is the intention of the rebel leader, VAN DORN, who has lately taken such an active part in Texas against the Union, to invade New Mexico at the head of fourteen companies of cavalry, five of infantry and one of artillery. The Federal force now in New-Mexico numbers some fifteen hundred men, and it remains to be seen, now that they must have a knowledge of the movements and intentions of the rebels, whether they will allow themselves to be captured with as much ease as were their comrades in Texas.

The *habeas corpus* case of JOHN MERRIMAN came up again before Justice TANEY, in Baltimore, yesterday morning, and a large crowd was present to witness the proceedings. The Marshal to whom was intrusted the writ for the arrest of Gen. CADWALADER for contempt, made report that he was refused admission to Fort McHenry, and consequently could not execute it. Judge TANEY then read a statement reciting the proceedings had thus far in the case, and setting forth the provisions of the Constitution relating to the military and the civil law—declaring the former subordinate to this action. He announced that during the week he should prepare his opinion more at length, and forward it to the consideration of the President, calling upon him to enforce the decrees of the Court.

Bird Point, opposite Cairo, in Missouri, is to be immediately occupied by Federal troops, and put in a condition of complete defence. This duty is to be performed by Missouri Volunteers, and on Monday Col. LYON, commanding the Federal troops at St. Louis, received orders to detail one regiment of his command to proceed there. It is understood that the encampment in the suburbs of St. Louis will be broken up, and that the troops will again be quartered in the United States Arsenal and Jefferson Barracks.

The Maine Regiment, under Col. JAMISON, was yesterday mustered directly into the United States service, for three years. They muster 780 men, and are in good condition, besides being very anxious to "go."

Col. TOWNSEND'S Albany Regiment leaves this afternoon for Fortress Monroe. This corps has been encamped at the Battery since the departure of the Second Regiment.

The Highland Guard, Seventy-ninth Regiment, after many delays, received marching orders yesterday, and will leave for Washington to-day.

A second lieutenant in the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, stationed at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, was on Monday convicted of using seditious language against the Government, deprived of his uniform, and drummed out of the regiment.

THOMAS C. POLLOCK, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, which left this City on Monday night by special train, accidentally met his death from the discharge of a pistol which fell from the belt of private BANKS, of the same Company, the charge knocking POLLOCK off the platform of the car, and finally causing him to fall into the canal. His remains were brought back to the City.

We have news from California to the 15th inst., by the Pony Express. Business in San Francisco has somewhat improved, considerable activity existing both in the city and country trade. In consequence of supposed risks from JEFF. DAVIS' privateering, the rates of insurance on treasure shipped eastward had been increased to ten per cent. Union meetings were held almost nightly in the principal towns and cities in California, and the small amount of secession sympathy which had existed in the State was apparently crushed out. Volunteers were being enrolled at various points, to be held in readiness in case they should be called for by the Federal Government. The San Francisco municipal election was to take place on the 22d inst., two tickets being in the field—the People's Union ticket and the Republican Union ticket.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Mr. HACKLEY was again presented by the Grand Jury for refusing to testify. Pending the decision of constitutional questions involved by the Court of Appeals, the witness was discharged, upon giving security in $50,000 to appear and testify at a future day.

The Stock Market was firm on the Railway shares, yesterday, but not quite so high as on Monday on State and Federal Stocks. Illinois Central rose to 71 ℔ cent. Missouri 6 ℔ Cents closed 41½ ℔ cent. Exchange 105½@106 ℔ cent.

Flour was in fair request, especially Extra State, prices of which latter favored sellers. The transactions in Wheat and Corn were large, and at firmer rates for sound lots. A light business was reported in Cotton, Provisions, Molasses, Fish, Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Hay, Seeds, Spices, Tar, Turpentine and Whalebone. Whisky, Resin, Sugars, Coffee and Rice, were inquired for. Hops were selling moderately. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The Cattle market opened irregularly yesterday. About 2,600 head were on sale in the morning, and prices commenced at an advance of fully ½c. from the closing rates of the previous week. Additions continued to be made until the supply reached 3,000 head, besides 100 sent to New-Haven. The quality was fair, although several lots were still-fed. A fair proportion were sold, and even with the additions expected to-day, the total will be several hundred less than last week. The army supplies were sent direct from the West. A very few of the best cattle sold for 9½c. Most sales were from 8c. to 9c.

The Attempt to Outlaw the United States.

The obvious intention of those European Powers with whom friendly relations are desirable, is to apply to the United States principles of international law invented or revived for the occasion; and wholly uncurrent between themselves. In the European code, privateering is piracy; yet it ceases to be piracy when a causeless rebellion in America desires to use it for the destruction of the most forbearing of Governments. The right of a nation to blockade its own ports was never doubted in Europe; and yet the London Press recommended almost unanimously a denial of the right to the United States, on the strength of an inadequate precedent, which the Disunionists, in their control of this Government, created as a preliminary of their intended conspiracy. The right of search is an established principle of European international law, and has never been questioned in this country, where our only objections have applied to the mode of exercising it; and yet we are told with one voice, by the European Press, that the right is not possessed by the Government of the United States.

While this outlawry from the community of nations extends only to questions of the kind referred to, we can afford to appreciate silently the ill-will which dictates it, and abide our time for the adjustment of the questions it raises. But when the same tendency to judge us by standards they decline to accept for themselves extends to our internal affairs, and operates in favor of the rebels, we can neither be silent or patient. Setting circumlocution aside, England and France practically acknowledge the Confederate Government. The acknowledgment will be formal as soon as the rebels have attained the consistency they are to derive from military success. The Government thus recognized is known to be an usurpation. It is notorious that in most of the States the acts of secession were never submitted to the people; in others, where they were submitted, they were rejected. It is also a matter of history that the people of the South have never voted upon the acceptance of the constitution framed for them at Montgomery; have had no voice in the selection of the men who with despotic power, aided by a system of terrorism, are exercising the functions of President, Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Commissioners, and officers commanding armies. There is no evidence, in fact, warranting the assumption that the Montgomery oligarchy is accepted by or in any degree representative of the Southern people. Yet both England and France have sanctioned the principle, that to be entitled to recognition, a Government must be known to be founded upon the popular will. That principle governed the admission of NAPOLEON III. into the European system. Until VICTOR EMANUEL had obtained the suffrages of the inhabitants of Naples, Sicily and the Romagna, the Great Powers declined to know him in the character of King of Italy; and to show that the rule was not merely applicable to European cases, but reached across the Atlantic, the Powers now demand of Spain, as a preliminary to their approval of the Dominican annexation, that the act shall be submitted to a popular vote in the late Republic, and only be valid if sanctioned by a majority of the people. And this condition has been accepted at Madrid.

We have every right to demand the extension of the same rule to this country. If the European Governments have any official knowledge of events in the United States, they know that the Constitution and the Government they are preparing to recognize, is not representative of a people; is without a popular basis; and is therefore without the essential condition which they relentlessly exact of other revolutions. They must have some weighty reason to offer mankind, why the Southern usurpation is to be an exception to their own just principle. Is it because the South has been the victim of intolerable oppression? Is it because its institutions are entitled to the applause and protection of the world, and that they are in danger? Is it because it illustrates the merits of a system of government, which humanity looks to in admiration and hope, and would lament to see destroyed? Is it because its people have been famed for justice, honor, loyalty, good faith, and the exercise of all the virtues which ennoble nations and races? In these or similar arguments must the excuse be had for setting aside their own laws of order, in order to acknowledge an oligarchic despotism as a popular Government; and it only remains to be seen what reception mankind has in store for their apologies. The judgment of this country is, in the universal sense of regret and indignation, rendered in advance.

THE NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.—The appointment of JOHN C. FREMONT and NATHANIEL P. BANKS as Major-Generals in the United States Army is one of the gratifying and encouraging features of the contest. They are both young men who have had a wide and varied experience; who have, by the force of native genius, risen from humble origins to the highest civil positions; are both characterized by eminent executive ability; are true types of the class of men our institutions create; and are just the persons to embody and lead a great movement like the present. The occasion will soon have its representatives. Gen. BUTLER, who, after a few weeks of training, is as much at home in the field as at the bar, is an admirable specimen of our citizen soldiery. With such men to lead, we cannot doubt the issue of the contest, nor the grand results it is to establish.

European Precedent for America.

The only Government in the world which resembles our own in all its essential features is that of Switzerland. It is composed of twenty-two Cantons, each one independent in the exercise of every function that does not conflict with the national pact, which is the paramount law of the land. It has preceded us in the same experience through which we are now passing, and has settled for itself for all time the great question which must sooner or later arise in all confederated States—the relative power and authority of the general or local Governments.

Soon after 1830, the example of the Revolution in France, which drove the Bourbons from power, gave rise to political differences and disturbances in Switzerland, which increased in magnitude and violence till, in 1846, seven Cantons, Luzerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Friburg, Zug and Valais, formed a defensive and offensive league, or *Sonderbund*, armed, and assumed hostile relations to the National Diet. The legality of such an organization was denied, as being contrary to the sixth section of the National Pact, which provided that "*no alliance shall be formed by the several Cantons among each other*, prejudicial either to the general Confederacy or to the rights of the other Cantons." This provision in the Swiss Constitution corresponds almost exactly with that in our own, forbidding all combinations or alliances between the States. The National Diet voted the *Sonderbund* to be illegal, and declared it to be void. The seceding Cantons protested against this decision, refused to acknowledge the rights of the majority, and both parties prepared for hostilities. Several indecisive actions took place, till the Diet prepared an overwhelming force and completely routed the rebels. In the meantime the five great Powers—France, England, Russia, Prussia and Austria—interposed and offered to mediate upon the following terms:

First—That the Cantons composing the *Sonderbund* should be allowed to appeal to the *Holy See* for counsel and advice.

Second—That the Diet should undertake to protect the Cantons whose sovereignty was threatened.

Third—That the *Sonderbund* should be dissolved.

Fourth—That there should be a general and mutual disarmament.

Fifth—That the Diet should not infringe or in any respect modify the National Pact without the *unanimous* consent of *all* the Cantons.

All this was excellent *Southern rights'* doctrine, which, had it prevailed, would have led to interminable wars; to the entire disintegration of the Republic, and the division of the Cantons among the neighboring Powers. Austria wanted some, France others, while Prussia had an hereditary claim upon another. But the Swiss, though few in numbers, have ever been distinguished for acting upon their convictions and upon principle, irrespective of the magnitude of the Power opposed to them, and have in this way preserved, in all the storms of revolution and conquest that have swept over Europe, their nationality and territory unimpaired. They rejected the proffered offices of the great Powers, assigning therefor these reasons:

First—That the causes alleged for an appeal to the Holy See for advice did not exist.

Second.—That the spirit of the proposed mediation, *which put the Diet and Sonderbund on the same footing, was contrary alike to the Federal Constitution, to international right, and to the integrity and independence of Switzerland, which had been acquired by its blood*, and guaranteed for centuries by the consent of Europe.

The Diet having exhausted all arguments and persuasions, acted with so much vigor that the *Sonderbund* was reduced to submission before any of the great Powers could interfere, by force, although it was as confidently expected by the rebelling Cantons, that Austria would come to their rescue, either on the ground of religious sympathy, or for the aggrandizement of her territory, as the Southern States now count upon the intervention of England and France in their behalf. But they had to fight their battle single handed, and were condemned to pay the whole expenses of the war. This decree, we believe, was afterwards modified by the assumption of its cost by the Diet.

It is only a little more than ten years since this quarrel was pacified, but these few years have already demonstrated the wisdom of the course pursued. It preserved the integrity of the State, and saved the rebelling cantons from anarchy and civil war, with all their disastrous results. It commanded for Switzerland the respect of the world, and forever put down the odious doctrine that *minorities* may rule. It has now the approval of the very Cantons that rebelled. The Diet treated this revolt as a purely domestic matter, refused all foreign interference whatever, declared itself quite competent to reduce the rebels to subjection, and restore order without any assistance from others. In other words, it took precisely the same ground that the United States have taken in reference to our great revolt. Neither England nor France recognized the rebels as *belligerents*. Nor did they place both parties on *exactly the same footing*. In their relations with Switzerland they took no official notice of the *Sonderbund*, but treated the nation as an unit, just as we now demand to be considered. It was a revolt that for that country had assumed proportions more formidable than the Southern rebellion. The cause of the quarrel was deeper, being a religious one. The parties were more equally matched, and the issue more doubtful.

What we claim for the United States is, that a domestic quarrel shall not lose us the sympathy of other nations, nor in any manner change our relations with them. That we shall not be treated as a divided people till the fact seems to be probable. We are aware that foreign Governments may have been misled by their consular and diplomatic agents. We presume that up to a recent date, there has not been one in all the seceded States that has not written home that secession was *un fait accompli*. English journals affected to regard our Government as entirely dismembered. What we now ask is, that all such declarations and ideas shall be reconsidered, to await a result that cannot be far distant.

A JUST RETALIATION.—The Cunard Company, some time since, declined to bring as freight in their steamships arms and munitions for the use of the American Government, founding their refusal on the necessity of preserving neutrality. Under the recent proclamation of the Queen, they will also have to refrain from carrying dispatches, which at this moment of all others, should pass with the utmost frequency and rapidity between the State Department and the Foreign Legations. The first fact, taken in connection with the second, shows that the will and the duty are one in this particular. A duty consequently devolves upon this Government. No such act of unfriendly discourtesy should be permitted to pass without recognition and resentment; and the proper token of both will be most conveniently afforded, by at once withdrawing our mails from the British steamers. What with the Havre, Hamburg and Bremen lines, postal intercourse with Europe may be maintained with all the frequency required by the prostrate condition of trade, and we shall be relieved from the degrading eclecticism through which the Cunard agents shall determine what they will and what they will not carry for a Government whose money they earn.

Contracts for Gun-Boats.

The Government has already made contracts with the Novelty Iron Works and other establishments for a small number of gun-boats, and its engineers are rapidly completing designs for the six larger war-vessels ordered by the last Congress, the keel of at least one of them being laid. It is further understood that tenders will be invited for a large number of gun-boats, to be built as soon as may be. It is possible that the delay in getting this work started will have done no damage; a discussion of the subject would hardly accelerate matters; but, in the present hurry, the Government should be as little embarrassed as possible by examining, testing and weighing the new plans and improvements of ambitious inventors and builders, however excellent they might prove if there were plenty of time to develop them. While light machinery, economical as to fuel and maintenance, should in ordinary times be a leading consideration, the demand of the present emergency is simply for *gun-boats*—up to the ordinary standard of design and workmanship, of course, but not necessarily beyond it, if the improvement is to cause much further delay, or any risk of temporary inefficiency while new devices are being adapted and perfected.

But there is another view of the matter. The ability to design good machinery is by no means confined to Government engineers, while many of our leading establishments have *well tested* improvements with which Government engineers are not familiar, and which Government ships will not get the benefit of, if builders are confined to complete specifications and not allowed any latitude and discretion. We do not refer to contrivances which patentees want the Government to test for them, but to *established* improvements such as the surface condensers, boilers, proportions, etc., by which certain builders have already made a reputation, and by which they expect to stand or fall as engineers. These improvements will not be possessed and enjoyed by the public if the plans of the public's engines are all dictated by the less comprehensive knowledge—we do not say caprices and interests, for we are willing to trust to their fairness—of Government engineers. For example, some of the gun-boats already ordered, are to carry a low steam pressure—30 to 35 pounds—which necessitates large boilers and machinery; at the same time, they are to have surface condensers, which, if fit for their work, and as good as other surface condensers in service, would allow the use of high pressure—100 pounds or more—and proportionately small boilers and machinery, which could be put low down, out of shot-range, and leave more capacity for guns and stores. This is not a matter of opinion, but a matter of fact, and we do not understand why such machinery is ordered by Government engineers. It leads us to fear that we shall not have as good gun-boats as we ought to and might have, at the same cost, if builders were allowed more latitude.

There are three ways in which contracts for gun-boats may be given out. 1st. The Government may furnish detailed drawings and specifications, giving the builders no discretion whatever. Certain pieces are to be made of certain defined sizes and shapes, and the engineering knowledge and skill of the constructor are not in the slightest particular called into service. The only competition among builders in such a case is, how to do the same work in the cheapest manner—how to get the cheapest materials and workmen. If the engines fail, the maker's reputation as a designer is not impaired, for he did not design them. The best thing he can do is to make a fair profit, for if he loses money by making better work, his fame as an engineer will not be enhanced, as Government officers get all the credit. Nor is this the really bad point in the case. It is known to the profession that some establishments make a practice of under-bidding all others for work—of taking contracts at less than the cost of tolerable work, for the express purpose of employing the very cheapest and poorest iron and operatives, and thus securing a dishonest profit. If Government knows what good work should cost, and rejects all lower bids, this greatest evil may generally be avoided.

2d. Government may invite plans from various builders, and then decide on the naked drawings, without any definite, practical knowledge of their worth, which plan to adopt. Of course, competent men would reject all ridiculous schemes, and probably select something tolerably good, but we have yet to meet an engineer who will presume to select *the best* plan of machinery partially novel to him—as some machinery must be in this age of improvement—from drawings alone. The surface-condenser, an indispensable arrangement, is comparatively a new device. Hundreds of able men are experimenting with it, and eliciting new facts and improvements by experiment alone. It would be ridiculous for a Board of Government Engineers to presume to decide from drawings alone, on the merits of all the surface-condensers that might be offered.

3d. But Government may specify results rather than causes; it may prescribe certain limits of tonnage, draft, speed, capacity and consumption—for these elements are all that really concern it—and then leave it to builders or engineers of repute to produce these results in their own way. Such a course would call into service the very best professional qualities of engineers at large. Government might indeed reserve the privilege of examining the plans of the proposed machinery, and of rejecting those that were manifestly absurd, for it would be wasting both its own time and the substance of the incompetent bidders, to allow work to proceed that would manifestly prove abortive. A test of the machinery furnished would occupy much less time than that consumed in elaborating plans at Washington. It should further be stipulated that the builders of the best work should have preference in future orders. By this system, another important end would be gained, viz, the best materials and workmanship; for builders would be very careful that the designs on which their reputation rests should not be imperiled by defective construction. It might at first appear that Government engineers would from their very position know better than any one else what was wanted, and could therefore design better work than builders accustomed chiefly to commercial marine engineering. The history of Government ships, however, as well as the probabilities in the case, do not sustain such a theory; nor does this statement argue any incompetency on the part of Government engineers; it only intimates that they do not know everything—that they cannot have had such a wide experience and such comprehensive bases of conclusion as ten times as many men who have devoted their lives to similar experiment and practice for reputation and livelihood must and do possess. Naval engineers of course understand and should dictate the adaptation of the steam-engine to war purposes, in such particulars as speed, draft of water, consumption, position of engines, etc.; but it by no means follows that they can, better than the best builders, contrive the details of boilers, condensers, engines, etc. We do not wish to specify any particular system of ordering gun-boats, but we are confident that some attention to the foregoing considerations will bring into the Government service a greater amount of knowledge, skill, emulation and successful construction, than can possibly be obtained by confining all the first-rate builders of these Northern cities to the arbitrary drawings and specifications of a few Navy-yard officials, however great their learning and experience may be; and that many of them are peculiarly capable, we are only too glad to admit. The Government has done well to move in the matter of gun-boats, and to order as many as it has, from builders of known ability; and although the small fleet now building will not be inefficient or seriously defective, the future fleet can and should excel in many important particulars.

Northwestern Virginia in Danger.

It is probable that the Conservative Union men of Northwestern Virginia, who checked the active movement, in the Wheeling Convention, of that portion of the State for immediate organization for a defence against the incursion of armed rebels from east of the mountains, have learned the ill effects of taking counsel from their fears in times of revolution. The predictions of Mr. CARLILE, that traitor soldiery would within a few days be in their midst, to crush out the liberties they still maintained, have probably been realized. Grafton, at the junction of the Parkersburgh Branch, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where but one man, in a vote of four hundred and fifty-two, cast his vote for ratifying the secession ordinance, it is reported, has now a thousand armed rebels quartered within its limits, with a large number at Fettermann, a little village to the west.

The Wheeling Convention was called for action, and not for words. However Gen. JACKSON and Mr. WILLEY were confident that the Secessionists had too much to do to hold their positions east of the mountains to spare any troops to invade Northwestern Virginia, their territory is now invaded. No organized movement is inaugurated, as was intended by CARLILE, and DENT, and other citizens who saw the danger that menaced them, and who felt the necessity of setting in motion a Provisional Government to keep in subjection enemies in their midst, and defend themselves from hostile bands coming from across the mountains. Organization inspires confidence; and had this design been accomplished the germ of a government would have existed upon which the hopes of the people would have rested, and in coöperation with which men and means would have been freely offered to maintain the fidelity of a really loyal people. Had such a provisional movement been inaugurated, however conservative men may have pronounced it extra-constitutional and revolutionary, the Federal Government must have responded to their call for aid, and the presence of a sufficient armed force, coöperating with a *de facto* Government, would have given the Union men of all the counties west of the Alleghanies, courage to uphold the Government, and compel the traitors around them to remain peacefully at home, or else bear their arms across the Blue Ridge.

But it is probable that the Committee of nine, appointed by the Wheeling Convention, to whom was accorded extraordinary powers, have already taken steps to check this forward movement of the rebels. Nearly a thousand loyal Virginian troops were reported at Wheeling, and these, with reinforcements from Ohio or Pennsylvania, could compel the insurgents to hastily retreat towards Harper's Ferry; and on their way they could be readily captured were a sufficient force posted at one of the prominent stations near the Maryland line to intercept them. It is satisfactory in this connection to hear that Gen. MCCLELLAND is about to undertake this very important task.

No time should be lost in beating back these fellows, before the few Secessionists of Western Virginia have the opportunity to add to their strength, so as to enable them to hold the position they have taken.

Postal Service in the Seceding States.

Mr. REAGAN, the Postmaster-General of the C. S. A., has issued a proclamation announcing that, after Friday next, he shall assume the entire control of the postal service of the seceding States. Until very recently the United States have enjoyed the privilege of transporting the mails in those States, from the postage on which they have received a revenue bearing but a lean ratio in proportion to the expenses incurred. Some of the Postmasters have paid over the amounts collected by them, and some have repudiated payment. The honoring of drafts by Southern debtors has not of late been popular in the Southern States, and Postmasters have not ventured to any great extent upon singularity in this respect. Still the Government bore the expenses of the service with becoming patience, which expenses the C. S. A., while they accepted the favor with a consistency rarely departed from, declined to share.

The change will not be very material, so far as the service is concerned, excepting that it relieves the Government from an outlay of a few hundred thousand dollars, and nearly doubles the rates of postage. All Postmasters, route agents and contractors are to be retained under the new order of things, and are to make returns to the Department at Washington up to and including the 31st instant, after which they are to make returns to Mr. REAGAN. The rates of postage are as follows:

> "Five cents per letter weighing not more than half an ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles; and five cents additional for every half ounce or fraction of an ounce; over five hundred miles double these rates. Advertised letters will be charged two cents in addition to the regular postage. All drop letters, and letters placed in the office for delivery only, will be charged two cents; newspapers, circulars, and other printed transient matter placed in the office for delivery only, will be charged one cent. The postage on weekly newspapers within the Confederate States will be ten cents per quarter; for a paper published six times per week, six times that amount, and for other publications in proportion. Monthly magazines weighing not more than one and a half ounces will be charged two and one half cents per quarter, and periodicals published quarterly or bi-monthly will be charged two cents per ounce. Transient newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, engravings, etc., not exceeding three ounces in weight, and published within the Confederate States, two cents. For all matter coming from beyond the Confederate States, double postage will be charged. Publishers of newspapers are entitled to send and receive from their respective offices of publication one copy of each publication free of postage."

There is one thing in relation to this matter, which we confess excites our astonishment, and under all the circumstances, as a light shining in a dark place, commands our admiration. Repudiation is so much the fashion down South, that we hardly looked for the disbursement of funds received from postages, even for the mail services rendered in the seceding States, much less did we look for a return of postage stamps to the Federal Government. True, the stamps would be of no service to the Southern department, but then they could be disposed of on private account to advantage, and their return would save a Government outlay equal to the cost of their engraving. Plundering the Treasury of its funds, and the Government of its property, has become a fashion so fixed with the seceding States, that we did not count upon a relaxation in this respect. We confess our gratification in this departure from a chronic custom, and accept it as an evidence, slight to be sure, that honesty is still in some degree recognized as a theoretical virtue in the South. In this proclamation the postmasters are

> "Especially directed to make their returns to the Department at Washington in full up to the 31st of May, 1861; taking care in rendering an account of their receipts and expenditures, to forward to Washington all postage stamps and stamped envelopes remaining on hand, belonging to the Government of the United States; and they are further required to retain in their possession, subject to the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenues which may have accrued from the postal service prior to the 1st day of June."

There is one particular in which the Southern system is a great improvement upon the existing law. The franking privilege is abolished:

> "Except that the Postmaster-General, his chief clerk, the Chief of the Contract, Finance and Appointment Bureaus, the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department, and Deputy Postmasters, are allowed to frank letters on official business only, and the letter registration system now in force in the United States is by the new law entirely repealed."

This is important, and we hope that when the Southern States have returned, or been brought back to their allegiance, their Representatives in the Congress of the Union will transfer this reform into the Federal law. The franking system is a nuisance in itself, a great burden upon the Treasury, and ought to have been abolished long ago. There never was any good reason why it should have been established, and there is certainly none now why it should be continued.

Hard to See.

We are disgusted to learn from about a hundred and fifty Confederate newspapers—most of them, by-the-way, dingy, illegible and funnily ungrammatical concerns—that the people of these Free and United States are groaning under the most tyrannical and bloody despotism that ever existed. It seems that a beastly drunkard and human baboon—to use the genteelest epithets with which the chivalry characterize the President—has fairly got his heel on the necks of the twenty-two millions of white men in the twenty-three loyal States, having subjugated them with an ease which, to say the least, bodes ill for the two or three millions of contumacious Confederates who flatter themselves that their paper ordinances and one-horse Government can stop him in his march to undivided empire. He controls all the presses, dictates to all the pulpits, levies tribute on a hundred cities, coerces Wall-street, butchers all the white men and negroes who venture to differ from him in opinion, lights his post-prandial cigar with the Constitution, and indeed rules generally with a ruthless ferocity compared with which the iron sway of DIOCLETIAN was divine. Against such a monster who would not fight? But still—let us be pardoned the vulgarism—we don't see it.

Indeed, we must tell our hot-headed Confederate cotemporaries that if the Ex-Rail-Splitter has really been tampering with our lives and liberties in this fashion—and it cannot be conceived that the chivalry would misrepresent things—he does it all with such consummate craft that even the subjects and sufferers from his atrocities can't see it. On the contrary, while, as Mr. RUSSELL says, the Constitution of the United States can be purchased for three cents a copy, and while every man, woman and newsboy knows it by heart, not one of them has been able to discover that he has violated a single clause of a single section in any one article of that immortal document. His honor is so high and his credit so sound that Moneybags offers to exchange bullion for unlimited millions of his paper. His tyranny over the Press does not prevent JEFF. DAVIS from piping through two or three organs daily in this City, and in scores of them throughout the North. Not a man, in fact, can discover a gyve on any of his joints or on any of the faculties of his mind, and we all revel in a flood-tide of freedom, broad and deep as the Constitution to which we owe it.

If our prodigal brothers, who are now herding with the Montgomery swine, do not believe it, let them come back to the old homestead and see for themselves. If they remain obstinate, however, family honor demands that we should rescue them, even though we have to demolish the stye and slaughter the contumacious inhabitants.

Taney and Cadwallader.

The controversy between Chief Justice TANEY and Gen. CADWALLADER is in all respects unfortunate. A collision of civil and military authority is always to be, if possible, shunned; because the majesty of law must, in all cases, succumb to the necessities of war, and the respect which the magistracy must assert for itself in a period of peace, is impaired by the sight of a fruitless struggle for supremacy at a period when military law is in the ascendant. In the case of JOHN MERRIMAN, the interposition of Chief Justice TANEY can only be regarded as at once officious and improper. If the questions of right in the [illegible] had to be tested, there were other legal authorities, whose intervention would have been quite as effectual as that of the Chief Justice, before whom, should the case give rise to litigation, it may eventually come for final adjudication. The issue, moreover, was one to which the State of Maryland was a party, and which therefore should have been raised by a magistrate of that State. In thus energetically interposing, Judge Taney presents the ungracious spectacle of a judicial and a military authority of the United States at variance, the soldier eager to punish, and the jurist to exculpate a traitor. The antithesis might have been very easily avoided; and an impression that the zeal of the Justice might have been less fervent, had not the prisoner been a citizen of his own State, a neighbor, and a personal friend, would not have countenanced.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Congressional Election in Fairfax County, Va.—A Chance for the People to Declare Their Sentiments—Complaints of the Commissariat—Gen. Butler and Fugitive Slaves—The Last of Slavery in Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Monday, May 27, 1861.

Your readers may be aware that Charles H. Upton, Esq., of Fairfax County, Va., was a candidate for Congress in the district which lies contiguous to this City; and I learn from him that, in spite of the fact that the Convention of Virginia forbade the opening of polls for the United States Congress on the 23d inst., he, nevertheless, received a hundred or two votes in the few precincts he has heard from. In strict law, any number of votes, however small, will elect a representative, and the refusal of the majority of the people to exercise their privilege, cannot disfranchise the minority. If the contrary principle were to prevail, the effect would be to destroy the Government by a mere omission on the part of the people to vote. This would be the case in the States, as well as in the Federal Government.

To change the Constitution, the concurrence of three fourths of the States is necessary, but on this plan of neglecting to fulfill constitutional obligations, a majority of the smallest States, comprising less than a third of the population, might destroy it, and the Government itself. The attempt of the Virginia Convention to forbid a regular Federal election will, therefore, be treated as a mere nullity; and it will be perfectly competent for Congress to admit Mr. Upton to a seat. But I learn from him that the reign of terror which prevented the great mass of Union voters going to the polls is now overthrown by the presence of Federal troops, in a portion of the District, and that in a few weeks the people of the entire District may be at liberty to vote their real sentiments. He is, therefore, desirous of coming before them a second time, confident that if he shall be chosen as the standard bearer of the friends of unconditional Union, he will receive thousands of votes.

It is now probable that a Provisional Government will be established in place of the traitorous organization of which John Letcher is the head, and if nothing is done before the new Government goes into operation, one of its first duties will be to authorize new elections in the districts which the terrorists have prevented from voting.

I hear much complaint of the Commissariat Department. Every movement of the troops is embarrassed by the inefficiency of those officials whose duty it is to see that the troops are well provided with food, cooking utensils, blankets, tents, &c. We hear of military executions of privates for insolence to officers, and other acts of disobedience, but none of fraudulent Commissaries and peculating jobbers, who get contracts for supplies at swindling prices, and fulfill them by furnishing putrescent meats, flimsy or rotten blankets, and hay, reeking with the fumes of vegetable decomposition. Napoleon had a way of managing such fellows which it would be well to engraft on our military system. While encamped on the Rhine, in the vicinity of Vienna, he strolled out one day to inspect the condition of his troops, and meeting the familiar face of an old soldier, he accosted him with "How do you like your wine?" The soldier replied, pointing to the river that they received no rations of wine except from that source. This circumstance caused the Emperor to investigate the matter, and it was ascertained that a scoundrel of a Commissary had made an immense fortune by appropriating to his own use wine which he received from the public stores, to be dealt out to the troops. The result was the summary execution of the knave, who was growing rich by defrauding the soldiers of their rations. The same punishment is richly due to commissaries and contractors who impose unsaleable food upon the Government. Such men are more deserving of condign punishment than the spies and traitors with whom we are at open war. It is in vain to say that a military code which authorizes the execution of private soldiers for turbulent or threatening language, would be ensanguined by an additional clause, based on the Napoleonic practice of visiting frauds upon the Government, in furnishing army supplies, with death.

The Government keeps on hand a thousand or more beeves in this city, for the purpose of feeding the troops, and I have seen hay fed to them which no keeper of horses or cattle would buy at above half price. Yet the highest cash price was no doubt paid for it out of the treasury.

Even where no fraud is intended, there seems to be a great want of intelligent, prompt action in supplying the wants of the troops. There is the greatest abundance of army supplies here, and yet whole regiments are made to subsist for days upon crackers and mess pork, when promptitude and intelligence on the part of the commissariat could supply them at once from the public stores with full rations. I don't pretend to locate the blame, but merely repeat what is in everybody's mouth, that gross inefficiency or corruption exists somewhere.

The refusal of Gen. Butler to deliver up fugitive slaves marks a new era in the history of the war, and it is confidently expected here, by intelligent men, that its effect will be to drive Slavery out of Virginia. Let it be once understood that no more slaves are "to be delivered up" while Virginia maintains an attitude of hostility to the Government, and the slaveholders in a body will make a stampede for the Southwest, such as the agents of the underground railroad never started in the opposite direction. A Virginia slaveholder who resides here, expresses the opinion that Slavery will be speedily cleaned out from Northern Virginia by this process, and although he will be among those who will be forced to move his slaves South, or permit them to go North, he is unqualified in the expression of opinion that it will redound to the welfare of the State.

It is quite evident that there can be no dependence placed on the loyalty of Virginia until she gets rid of the bulk of her slave population, and it will be a fortunate event if the exigencies of war compel measures which may result in a general exodus of the slaves, with the most malignant of their owners, from all the counties within seventy-five or a hundred miles of the capital. The lower counties of Maryland, which contain a large slave population, are as disloyal to the Union as Virginia, and it will be well to give them a fright also, by confiscating a few hundred slaves. The liberation of two or three thousand slaves, and their transportation to Africa, at the present time, would change the whole character of Eastern Virginia and Maryland within six months, and in place of their present disloyal population, we should have the capital of the Nation surrounded by a dense white population in a very short period of time. There is no more beautiful or interesting country on the continent than that which surrounds Washington, if it was inhabited by white men. It is a great pity that the events of the war have not caused the troops to go to Marlborough, in Prince George's County, Maryland. There is an immense district—say twenty-five by ten miles, around that town, equal to the best lands of Ohio. But none of the thousands of Northern people who visit Washington ever see it, because it is off the Railroad.

OBSERVER.

The Recent March into Virginia of the Seventh Regiment.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts, being part of a series of private letters from a member of the Seventh Regiment. They will afford the most connected and intelligible account we have yet seen, of the precise doings of the Regiment since Thursday evening last, not to speak of the descriptive and pictorial merits of the extracts themselves. They will certainly interest every friend of that gallant corps.

PREPARING FOR THE MARCH

Camp Cameron, Thursday, 8 P. M.,
May 23, 1861.

We have just received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. The men are filling their canteens and knapsacks, and receiving forty rounds of ball cartridge. Where we are to go we know not; whether to Alexandria, or Arlington Heights, or Harper's Ferry. Our enlistment, it is true, contained the express condition that we were not to be marched out of the District of Columbia, but no one seems to care for that.

The rumors are various and conflicting. The most reliable seems to be, that several thousand men are to be landed at Alexandria to-night. We may march by 10 or 12 o'clock. This may very probably precipitate a hostile movement and open the fighting. The men are sending off hurried letters, and completing necessary arrangements. All are very busy. We only know and feel that we are doing our duty, and that the country is with us. Our own company, the Sixth, with the Second, will probably have the advance, as we had on the march from Annapolis, so truly and admirably described in the recent *Atlantic Monthly.*

The Engineer Corps will remain, to take charge of the camp property. The affair may be a short one, but we know positively nothing of *what* is to be done, nor *where.*

The ladies' flag was presented to us to-day. I hope and suppose that it will be carried with us.

With true affection, &c., J. F. R.

ON THE MARCH.

Virginia, on the Road to Arlington Heights,
Friday Morning, May 24, 1861.

I am lying flat on my back, on my blanket, in the glaring sun, my head shaded by a stack of muskets, and writing this pencil sketch on the back of the Book you gave me. We are at a halt, in a field about a quarter of a mile from the Virginia end of the Long Bridge over the Potomac.

We were called out from sleep, at 2 o'clock this morning, in the bright moonlight, and immediately took up our march from the camp to Washington, and thence to the Bridge. Shortly before reaching it, we halted for a time, and allowed two New-Jersey regiments to take their positions. The Twelfth New-York was also there.

Our men laid down on the cobble-stones and pavements, and "snoozed" for a time. Five of us, tent fellows when in camp, clustered in a knot on the pavement and slept awhile, being much overcome by lack of sleep.

Each man carries, in addition to full canteen and haversack, a heavy army blanket, rolled and thrown over the left shoulder and tied at the right thigh. The weight is sufficient to cause some pain and heat.

By three o'clock A. M. we reached this spot—a pretty quick march, being about *four miles* within the hour. The men, on halting, dropped upon the railway track and in the dirt, and soon slept profoundly. We stretched our blankets on the sleepers of the track, and laying our heads on the rails, were speedily lost in heavy slumber. I slept like a top.

The scene was really picturesque; stacked arms and sleeping figures in every imaginable position, scattered upon the road and on the grass. The succeeding sun rose bright, and, on waking, I drew up to one of the fires, made of the neighboring rail fences, and surrounded by officers and men.

The troops in advance, consisting of the Twelfth N. Y. Regiment, the Michigan Regiment, the two New-Jersey Regiments, and Sherman's United States battery, were upon the road in front, and immediately commenced digging trenches and fortifying one of the eminences near the road. By 6½ A. M., orderlies and couriers came riding furiously at full jump, from front to rear, to Washington, &c., &c. A mounted officer at full gallop, shouted out "*Alexandria taken this morning by the Fire Zouaves and Col. Ellsworth killed!*" Other messengers soon confirmed the mournful intelligence that gallant Ellsworth, young, impetuous and bold, had been killed while pulling down the secession flag, and that his men had riddled the inn keeper who fired the shot. We shall not be surprised if they sack the place.

Soon afterwards, Gen. Sandford passed to the front. We gave three rousing cheers to B——, one of his Aids, recently taken from our tent, who came galloping down the road. A battery of artillery has just passed in front. The sun is intensely hot, and we have sought shelter under our blankets stretched on the musket stacks.

The troops entering Virginia consist, I believe, of three Divisions, the whole commanded by Gen. Mansfield. We hear that our Seventh is to be kept at this place, to protect the rest of our Division (the Second) while fortifying, &c., or, that it may be sent to Arlington Heights, to-night. Of course, we can know nothing certain of our destination. The men bear the fatigue and heat admirably.

Truly yours, J. F. R.

ON ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

In the Woods, near Arlington,
Saturday, May 25, 1861.

We remained all day yesterday in the blazing sun on the field where we first halted. The men extemporised some slight screens, with blankets and with tents made of fence rails, &c., but the heat was very great, and the men have turned brown and red as lobsters.

About 5 P. M., yesterday, we were marched up to these woods, close by the intrenchments and redoubt. A large detail has just been sent out from our regiment, to fell trees, dig trenches, and assist the other troops there. Gen. Mansfield was so kind as to say, last night, that the Seventh were considered the best troops there for the purpose of supporting and defending the working parties, and were selected for their present duty as being certainly reliable.

We slept last night flat on the ground, in the woods with cartridge boxes for pillows, and our feet to the fire. The scene in the woods, with the numerous camp-fires, recumbent figures, groups smoking, &c., presented a striking picture. How long we are to remain in this particular locality we know not, but we occupy the centre of the line of operations, which extends for several miles along the Potomac. I hear that we shall probably be relieved by some other regiment, but that Gen. Mansfield now requires his best disciplined troops.

Our rations have been hard crackers and pork. This morning the country people have brought in some butter and milk, and bread. Perfect subordination and cheerfulness exist. Our fellows *do* get very hungry and very wet, but they *do not* complain.

Our tents and baggage are still at Camp Cameron, and we may be ordered back there to-night. I do not suppose we shall remain at this place very long.

Affectionately, &c., J. F. R.

STILL ON ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Woods Near Arlington Heights,
May 25.—Saturday, 4 P. M.

I am scribbling in pencil on a drum-head, under the trees. The morning has been rainy, and the rain here does come down *very perpendicularly.* But we are now used to being wet, and to being dried again by the sun.

The great majority of our men are now digging in the trenches. You should see them at this moment, in the broiling sun, with their red and blue and check flannel shirts, working away like beavers, with pickaxe and spade. The work in progress, seems to me quite large, and its construction interests me very much. The intrenchments are all staked out, with wooden framework in place. The trenches are fairly under way. The New-Jersey Regiment are at work on the extreme end, and our boys about the centre.

Gen. Sandford has just ridden by with his staff saying that we are to be marched back to Camp Cameron this evening at 5 P. M., but are to hold ourselves in readiness to march again to him, if necessary. He makes his quarters on Arlington Heights, in the "Custis" House. From that elevated point he can signal the sentries in our camp, if he should apprehend attack. We may possibly remain there for some days.

There are long lines of troops now on the Long Bridge, waiting to relieve us, as we understand. But before we go, we shall have done a large part of the work on the trenches. I went up this morning, and went at it with pickax and spade, and made my share of it.

My letters I fear are dull, but the truth is, I get sufficiently tired to fall asleep almost immediately, on the ground or wherever else chance presents. Our excellent, vigorous and whole-souled Chaplain, Dr. Weston, has been "going it" powerfully in the trenches. Nearly the whole Regiment has been detailed this afternoon for this duty—digging, felling trees, burning brush, &c., &c. The redoubt will command the railway, the roads, the canal and the river. Although we suffer much at times from the burning heat, it would be intolerable but for the precious gift of the "Havelocks" from yourself and others, which we find admirably useful.

We feel that we may justly claim that the most striking feature thus far, of this campaign of the Seventh, is the quick and perfect willingness and utter absence of all backwardness to undertake any work or do any duty.

We have really worked hard, and suffered not a little from exposure, fatigue and hunger, most of the time since we left New-York. Successive working parties of two hundred of us were detailed to these trenches every three hours. Our fellows stripped to their shirts and pants, and with neck and bosoms open picked and shoveled until red hot and dripping. We astonished the U. S. Engineers in charge of the work, who declared that the Seventh worked more and talked less than any other troops in the trenches—making up for inexperience in the tools by spirit and energy in handling.

We know that we have made our mark deeply on these intrenchments. The national Capital which we came here to defend is now practically secure, and we may properly return, at least for a time, to our places of abode and business, from which we went so hurriedly forth.

But I must break off. My turn has come round as Sergeant of the Guard, for the day. The Corporal is my trusty and true-hearted friend, P. S——, a lineal heir of the best blood of the Revolution, and now faithfully defending, amid sunshine and storm, the Great Republic, which his honored ancestors did so much to establish.

With kindest remembrance to all at home, ever truly, &c. J. F. R.

Fine Arts.

Some of our best artists have volunteered for the war. They are now in the ranks. When their knapsacks are turned out a good provision of sketches will probably be found to constitute a part of the kit. An artist is never so much pressed that he cannot take a sketch. Hogarth and many others used to turn the nail of their thumb into a cartoon. Many a rough idea of a great work has been limned on that brief canvas. With such means, or better, readily at hand, we may at some future day expect a fine supply of rough materials. The war, sooner or later, will be illustrated perfectly. At the exhibition of next year, or the year after, we shall be called upon, like Uncle Toby, to fight all our battles over again.

In the meantime, it is pleasant to note that those who have not given their muscle to clashing hosts are still thoughtful of the patriotic opportunity, and are willing to serve their country to the best of their ability. A week or two ago a committee was formed to wait upon our principal artists and obtain from each a contribution of one or more pictures towards a general exhibition and sale—the proceeds of which were to be devoted to patriotic purposes. The idea was broached hastily, but artists are quick and impulsive, and never so much so as when they are called upon to give something to a good cause. They have responded with alacrity. A gallery of paintings—many of them of great excellence—has suddenly sprung into existence. It was exhibited up to Monday at Goupil's, but has been removed to the Merchants' Exchange, where, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, the entire collection will be disposed of. The Arts always suffer in times of war and commotion. Many of these little works would, in ordinary times, realize hundreds of dollars; now, it is more than likely that they will be sacrificed at comparatively nominal prices. Those who work "*pro patria*," generally have to do it at a loss. Collectors, however, will not fail to take advantage of such a splendid opportunity. We hope that others too, who can afford a few dollars for a good picture, and indirectly a few dollars for a good cause, will not allow the opportunity to pass by. Let it be remembered that the entire proceeds of the sale are handed over to the Fund.

The collection will be found to contain excellent specimens by J. F. Kensett (an absentee now in Europe,) Louis Lang, Eastman Johnson, de Haas, Hicks, James and Wm. Hart, J. W. Casilear, Inman, Shattuck, Blauvelt, A. W. Bellows, W. H. Beard ("Reflection"—a pleasant conceit consisting of an owl looking at his shadow in the water,) Gignoux (another Niagara piece,) J. H. Ehninger, Durand, Huntington, Rossiter and many others. The pictures are unusually free from pretence, and generally of modest dimensions. Those who would obtain a souvenir of some of our best brushes, at a very moderate cost, would do well to attend the sale to-day.

Amusements.

Concert in Aid of the Imperial Zouave Regiment.—Horace Waters and his inimitable troupe of young vocalists will, by special request, repeat the Concert given last week, for the benefit of the above-named regiment, in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) on Thursday night of this week. In addition to the singing of the Misses Martha Davies, Martha Corwin, Henry Hayden, and the other singers, G. C. Bingham, Esq., the Quartermaster of the regiment, will sing an old patriotic song, entitled "Union and Liberty," composed in the year 1798. Prof. Abbott will preside at the organ. Admission, 25 cents.

A New Map of the United States.—Goldthwait's Map of the United States, just published by J. Q. Colton, No. 145 Nassau street, contains some novel and interesting features. On all the railroads, the distance of every ten miles is distinctly marked. The title and width of gauge is shown, also the double and single track, positions of forts, the population of each State from 1790 to 1860, ratio of slaves to total population in the Slave States, the time of day at any degree of longitude when compared with noon at Washington and Greenwich. The map is about three feet square, and is admirably adapted to general use, especially in these times, when we follow accurately and intelligently the movements of troops.

☞ George Hazeltine, Esq., Editor of the London *American*, formerly of New-York, arrived from London in the *Etna.* We understand Mr. Hazeltine designs to visit the seat of war, for the purpose of corresponding with that journal, which is the only American one in Europe, and which has recently taken a most decided stand for the Union, and against the Secessionists.

The New Mexican Mail.

Independence, Monday, May 27.

The new Mexican mail arrived here last night, 12 days out from Santa Fé, with dates to the 13th, and six through passengers.

Many United States officers in New-Mexico have resigned.

Capt. Roberts, one of the contractors of the mail line from Cañon City, brought in with him $7,000 in gold dust, for parties in the East, and also eighty letters. This line is now in complete running order from Independence to Cañon City and California Gulch. The coach leaves here every Friday, and passes over one of the best National roads in the West. Some Indians were seen on the route, but they were peaceable and quiet. Grass is in abundance.

It was reported at Santa Fé that Col. Loring, commanding in New Mexico, had resigned.

The Syracuse Assembly.

Syracuse, Tuesday, May 28.

The General Assembly to-day elected the Home Missionary Committee of fifteen, and located them at New-York.

The Assembly adopted in full the revised educational plan, finished all the business, and adjourned *sine die.*

The Moderator, in dissolving the Assembly, pronounced it memorable for its harmony and singleness of purpose.

Fire.

Galesburgh, Ill., Monday, May 27.

A fire here this morning destroyed property to the amount of $35,000; insured for $13,000. The principal losers are A. Jacobs, boots, shoes and clothing, $8,000; Bartlett & Judson, furniture, $6,000; Reed & Babcock, hardware, $5,000.

Terrific Gale.

Oswego, N. Y., Tuesday, May 28.

There was a terrific gale in this section last night. The woodshed of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad at Fulton caught fire from the sparks of an engine, and 400 cords of wood were burned. Loss $1,500. The fire burned all night. Trains are unable to pass this morning.

Obituary.

Buffalo, Monday, May 27.

Aurelius Conkling, Clerk of the United States Court, died here this morning.

The Parana Outward Bound.

Boston, Tuesday, May 28.

The steamship *Parana* sailed at noon to-day, with 12 cabin and 120 steerage passengers, for Galway.

The Mails per Europa.

Boston, Tuesday, May 28.

The mails per steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool *via* Halifax, close at this office at 8 o'clock, and she sails at 11 o'clock in the morning.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mercantile Intelligence—Union Meetings Convening Everywhere—Volunteer Companies Forming for the Support of the Government.

Fort Kearney, Monday, May 27.

The Pony Express passed at 12 o'clock on Friday night (24 h), but by some mistake our budget of news was taken out between here and Fort Laramie, reaching us by coach yesterday.

San Francisco, Wednesday, May 15—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 11th, ship [illegible], New-York. Sailed 11th, ship *Revenue*, Sydney; 12th, *Romance of the Sea*, Cork; bark *Constance*, New Zealand; 13th, ship *Rapid*, Hong Kong; 14th, bark *B. F. Hoxie*, Cape Town.

The ship *King Fisher* is loading with barley. Her destination is unknown.

There are now on the berth, for England, the following vessels, with breadstuffs: *The Flying Eagle, Goddess, Morning Star* and *Numa*; for Oakland, New-Zealand, the *Breadalbane*; for New-York, the *Northern Light, Mary Robinson, Belle of the Sea* and *Sierra Nevada*; for Iquique, with barley, the *Sidemow.*

The market is unusually excited this week. There is a good country demand, and both city and country trade are supplying themselves liberally. Candles are very firm, with an upward tendency. Manila cordage advanced to 11½c. Raw and refined sugars improved. Manufactured tobacco is selling very freely, and the market is buoyant. Provisions and liquors dull and unchanged. There is some tendency to speculation, but the principal business is for the legitimate trade.

The rates of insurance on treasure Eastward have been increased to 10 per cent.

There has been but little incident in California this week except the Union meetings, which continued to be held almost nightly in the principal towns and cities. The speeches and resolutions invariably favor a vigorous war policy on the part of the Administration, until every foot of the Union acknowledges the Stars and Stripes.

Undoubtedly a large portion of our people who come here from the Southern States sympathize more or less with secession, but the Union pressure is so strong that any opposition to it seems hopeless, and the fact makes it probable that we shall have no disturbance of the peace within the borders of the State.

The shock of war in Santa Clara County, in which the only question involved was the title to six leagues of land, has disappeared through a compromise, to which the settlers agreed to submit their cause to the Supreme Court and abide the result. Several lawyers have agreed to plead their cause without charge.

An effort is making in San Francisco to organize a company of volunteers to tender their services to the General Government, on the supposition that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will give them a free passage East. A similar organization has been commenced in Sacramento, the members holding themselves in readiness to obey the first call of the President.

The arrangements for a grand patriotic demonstration on the coming Anniversary of American Independence were initiated by a meeting of citizens of Sacramento on the 13th.

The Republican State Central Committee have issued a call for a Convention, composed of delegates of Union men, irrespective of party, to meet in Sacramento on the 10th of June. The Republicans do not design giving up their organization, but adopt the Union test simply and purely, without reference to other issues.

A resolution has been offered in the Assembly instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesting our Representatives there, to offer California as a mediator in the present difficulties, and in favor of a Convention to revise the Constitution of the United States.

An exciting canvass for local officers in San Francisco is progressing. The Municipal election takes place on the 22d inst. The only two tickets in the field are known as the People's Union ticket and the Republican Union ticket. The latter comprises partisan Republicans, and the former irrespective of National politics, and embracing men of all political parties who are sound on the Union question.

The People's ticket will probably triumph.

The American Medical Association.

Chicago, Monday, May 27.

The annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which was to have been held in this city on the first Tuesday in June, is postponed one year, by order of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Whaling Bark Excel.

Sag Harbor, Tuesday, May 28.

The whaling bark *Excel*, Capt. Loper, arrived at this port last Sunday, having on board a man sent home in irons by the United States Consul at St. Helena, for trial for attempting to kill Capt. Loper. Capt. L. is still in a precarious condition. The prisoner will be handed over to the United States Marshal.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Singular Death.—Ermil Diverbois, late of the Garibaldi Guard, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday, from the effects of a wound received in a very singular manner. On Wednesday last deceased attempted to draw the ramrod from the barrel of his rifle, which was rusty on the inside of the barrel so that the rod stuck fast. In trying to remove it, the rod was suddenly and unaccountably forced out of the barrel with such force that its upper end entered the nostril of deceased, and, passing up through the nose, penetrated the brain. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest.

Central Park Stock.—The few bids for the Central Park Improvement Stocks of 1876, at 6 per cent., indicate that capitalists have not generally directed their attention to that kind of investment. The loan is for $250,000, but only two bids, one for $5,000 at 100.11, and the other for $1,000 at 95, were received. The former was offered by James Gruthar and accepted; the latter, offered by G. Suydam, was not accepted. The stock can now be had at par, and the Comptroller is confident that at this rate it will be freely taken.

Pickpocket.—On the 27th inst., Officer Sampson, of the 26th Precinct, arrested John Burns, on a charge of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady in the procession, during the funeral obsequies of the late Col. Ellsworth. The lady first discovered the attempt, and the officer, who was watching him and had seen him make other attempts, stepped up and arrested him. He was taken before Justice Quackenbush, and committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Narrow Escape of a Pilot-Boat.—The Sandy Hook pilot boat *C. H. Marshall*, while enveloped in a dense fog, one hundred and twenty miles East by North from Sandy Hook, on Saturday last, came within twenty feet of being run down by the *Great Eastern*, which was going at the rate of fourteen knots an hour. Judicious management of the helm of the boat only saved them from a fearful collision.

Officer Beaten by Rowdies.—Officer Thomas, of the Twentieth Ward, in Eleventh-avenue, was attacked, yesterday, by a gang of rowdies, who are known to him, and severely beaten. They seized his club, and wrenching it out of his hand, dealt him a severe blow on the head with it, inflicting a pretty severe scalp wound. The assailants will undoubtedly be arrested.

Board of Supervisors.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS.

The regular meeting of the Board was held yesterday, Supervisor Tweed in the Chair. A requisition from the Commissioners of Excise, for a room in which to hold their sessions, was referred to the Committee on County Offices. A bill amounting to $6,146 20, presented by John Kelly, for his services as Sheriff during the quarter ending January 1, 1861, was ordered to be paid.

A communication from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, in response to a resolution of inquiry, setting forth that the first appropriation of $25,000 had been exhausted, and that there were outstanding claims amounting to $12,000, and stating that about $10,000 had been expended for salaries of engineers, $50,000 for supplies, and the remainder for workmen's wages, was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

An ordinance asking for further appropriations for the support of the City Government for the present year, presented by the Committee on Annual Taxes, showing the subjoined details, was taken up and discussed: for Harlem Bridge, $25,000; for salaries of Judiciary, $2,000; for Police contingencies, $13,200; for Harlem River Survey, $1,100. After some discussion, the clause referring to Harlem Bridge was stricken out and recommitted, and the ordinance as amended passed. A feeling prevailed that the salaries paid to employers were rather extravagant; and after an exchange of views on the point, the Harlem Bridge Commissioners were directed to report the amounts paid to the employes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union.—The Thirty-second Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union was celebrated yesterday in an appropriate manner. The weather being pleasant, there was a large turn-out of scholars and teachers, numbering some 25,000. The schools were divided into two divisions, Western and Eastern; the former formed and countermarched on Remsen and adjoining streets, to the music of Dodworth's Band, and the latter were concentrated on Fort Greene. In the Western Division, it is estimated that there were about 15,000 children, and in the Eastern Division there were 10,582 scholars and 509 teachers. The teachers and children carried numerous tiny National flags, and many wore Union rosettes, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung with heartfelt spirit by all. After the parade, the Schools assembled in their respective churches, where there were suitable exercises, consisting of singing, reading of the Scriptures, and short addresses suitable to the occasion, nearly all of which were of a patriotic character. At the close of the exercises, the children partook of a collation and received presents. The whole demonstration passed off without a single accident. To-day the Williamsburgh Schools and also those of Flatbush, will parade, if the weather is pleasant.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Mysterious Murder in Hoboken.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

It will be recollected that on the 30th day of April last, the body of a man was found floating in the water near the dock at the foot of Weehawken Hill, under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been murdered. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Bohnstedt, of Hoboken, and upon examination it was found that he had been shot and stabbed. The ball entered the left breast and passed through the heart; a knife wound was also found on the right arm. A singular circumstance was the fact that the ball and knife wounds took effect against the naked skin, as the garments were not pierced, and the coat, vest and shirt were all buttoned up.

A gentleman from Rondout, N. Y., appeared and identified the body as that of a young German named R. Frederick Gotte, who had been employed for several months past as draughtsman in the Rondout Machine Works. He left that place, and coming to New-York, where he had formerly resided, had joined the German Rifle Regiment which left for the seat of war on Monday night. At the inquest, a young man named John Fisher stated that on Saturday week previous to the 30th April, at the request of Gotte they visited a disreputable house at No. 511 Broome street, and deceased became quite intimate with a girl named Anna. On Saturday, the 28th, Gotte again called upon Fisher, and wished the latter to accompany him that evening, remarking that he should soon be off to the war, and wished to see some fun while he had an opportunity. They made an engagement to meet at 6 P. M. that evening, but deceased failed to keep the appointment. After having waited two or three days, Fisher called at No. 511 Broome-st., and was told by one of the girls that Gotte called there on Saturday evening, and after remaining a short time went away. This was the last trace of him while alive. As the Coroner was unable to learn any additional facts the inquest was adjourned indefinitely, and the case placed in the hands of New-York detectives, in hopes that they might unravel the mystery. Nearly four weeks have transpired, and no new developments have been made.

The jury accordingly met yesterday, (Tuesday,) and rendered the following verdict:

That R. Frederick Gotte came to his death by a pistol-shot fired by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

Deceased was a native of Germany, where he served in the army for five years. His parents are said to be respectable and wealthy.

Departure of the First Regiment.—The three companies comprising a part of the First Regiment from Hudson County will leave Jersey City this (Wednesday) forenoon for their rendezvous at Trenton. The National Guard and Hudson Rifles, of Hoboken, will form at 9 A. M. in Bloomfield-street, and after receiving a stand of colors from the ladies, will be escorted by the Artillery Regiment and Fire Department to Jersey City, where they will be joined by the American Guard.

Burglary.—The flour-store of Drayton & Gilmore, at No. 94 Montgomery street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of about $15 in pennies, ferry tickets and cigars.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.

20,000 yds. English Velvet Carpets at $1 to $1 25 ℔ yd.
25,000 yds. Eng. Brussels Carpets, 75c., 80c., 85c. ℔ yd.
35,000 yds. Ingrain Carpeting at 25c., 30c., to 70c. ℔ yd.
10,000 yds. Floor Oil Cloths, 25c. ℔ yd. and upwards.
Rugs, mats, matting, window-shades, druggets, table and piano covers, stair-rods and carpets, at prices far below any quoted.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Family Holiday Attractions of Barnum's Museum, as set forth in his advertisements, will no doubt draw great crowds of Ladies and children there to-day.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st. and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly [illegible] black or brown, not staining the skin or injuring the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—at reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT No. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Thirty-third Grand Annual Boat Exhibition at INGERSOLL'S Great American Boat Bazaar; 300 boats and yachts of all kinds. Admission free. Nos. 243 and 244 South-st.

12 Fire-proof Safes, Wilder's Patent, for sale at half price. By order of the assignee, at No. 98 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

Murphy—Dominick.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 28, by Rev. Fr. Tyde, Thomas A. Murphy to Sarah M. youngest daughter of James Dominick, Esq., of this City.

Williams—Taylor.—On Saturday, May 25, by Rev. C. E. Harris, Mr. George E. Williams to Miss Sarah Jane Taylor, daughter of the late Peter L. Taylor.

DIED.

Francis.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, Sarah Faulkner, wife of Dr. V. Mott Francis, and daughter of Charles Carville, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of Great Jones-st., at 3½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon, without further invitation.

Germond.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, Mrs. Rebecah Germond, relict of Samuel Germond, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, 29th inst., from the residence of her son, Wellington Germond, No. 226 Henry-st.

Gallegher.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, Bernard Gallegher, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, John C. Quinn, No. 13 Lewis-st., on Wednesday, 29th inst., without further invitation.

Webb.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, after a short illness, Susan W. Webb, relict of the late Philander Webb, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Cannon st. Baptist Church, this day, (Wednesday,) the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. Her friends, and the friends of the family, and the members of the Cannon st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited.

Ferris.—In this City, on Monday, May 27, Mrs. Ann S. Ferris, wife of Nathaniel Ferris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

Hovey.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 28, of short illness, Eleazer Hovey, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) from his residence, at No. 188 Franklin-st.

Gilbert.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 28, Louisa Isabella Augusta, the fifth and last surviving daughter of Lyman W. and Louisa Isabella Gilbert, in the 8th year of her age.

Campbell.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 28, at his late residence, No. 137 West 38th st., John Campbell, of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., without further invitation.

Webber.—On Tuesday morning, May 28, of inflammation of the lungs, Caroline Webber, widow of the late Philip Webber.

Daniels.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 27, George Daniels, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 283 Henry-st., corner of Harrison st., Brooklyn.

Morgan.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday morning, May 28, Charles T., son of the late Enoch Morgan, in the 19th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Pollock.—At Bordentown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, May 28, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, Thomas C. Pollock, a member of Company D, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., aged 21 years.

The services will take place at Dr. Burchard's church, 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. The members of Company D are hereby directed to appear at their Armory No. 71 University place, this day, at 12 o'clock, in citizens' dress with white gloves. Members of the Ninth Regiment are respectfully invited to attend, same hour and place.

Gray.—In the village of Tremont, on Saturday, May 25, William Gray, Sr., aged 60 years, 11 months and 18 days.

His remains lie in Greenwood.

"My trust is in God."

Richardson.—In Poultney, Vt., on Sunday, May 26, James Richardson, Esq., aged 67 years.

Jones.—At Duxbury, Mass., on Tuesday, May 28, Parker Jones, Esq., aged 67 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class, 303.—May 28, 1861.
44, 26, 63, 47, 9, 56, 38, 37, 77, 67, 49, 58, 28, 35.
Kentucky, Class 374.—May 28, 1861.
15, 43, 73, 5, 46, 34, 62, 39, 66, 31, 55, 68, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you, gentlemen! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission! She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic" by which the babe is drugged into and stupidity, rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind, Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any consideration whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the Bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

JEWELRY AT BARGAINS.
LADIES' EAR RINGS and PIN, one, two and three dollars a set. LOCKETS, one and two dollars each. SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, one and two dollars a set. GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS, one, two and three dollars each, at G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF roots, for making his celebrated Root Beer. The attention of druggists, hotel keepers, private families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling cost. Sold in bottles, at 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $2 each, with full directions. General depôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

A PANORAMIC BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF Maryland, the District of Columbia, and a portion of Virginia, showing at a glance the relative positions of the towns, their connection, forts, sea coast, rivers, and all places of interest or importance of the present theatre of war, is neatly lithographed; and can be procured at the New-York *Times* Office. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade.
W. M. WEAVER.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR SALE.—Back numbers of 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861. Also, a complete file of 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1861, to the present time, can be had. Apply at subdesk at this office.

SPRING CLOTHING,
AT EVANS', NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.

Plain Cassimere Suits, to match	$6
Striped Cassimere Suits, to match	6
Solferino Cassimere Suits, to match	8
Taconic Cassimere Suits, to match	10
Hairline Cassimere Suits, to match	12
Black Alpaca Suits, to match	6

WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!
For Offices, Banks, Steamboats, Hotels and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality—will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail, by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

OUR ENTIRE COAST IS ABOUT TO BE BLOCKADED.—The life of every man in the service will be endangered, not only from the common casualties of war, but the risk of drowning; the first cannot be avoided, but the last may, by being protected with one of our Life-Preserving Vests. These vests, when worn, cannot be distinguished from like garments in ordinary wear. They are stylish and cheap. See what one of our best citizens writes: "Gentlemen: I have examined the Improved Life-Preserving Vest, invented by T. A. Delano, and have seen it put to many severe tests, all of which it has so admirably stood, that I consider it a perfect protector against drowning. (Signed) GEORGE W. CULLUM, Captain U. S. Engineers." Over five thousand of our Navy officers, and of the merchant service, now use and recommend them. Call and see them, and our beautiful Dresses for Bathing. Also, Women's and Children's Life-Preserving Waists, at the salerooms of the Delano Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, New-York.

ALL (LEGALIZED) SEWING-MACHINES repaired, sold and exchanged; needles and everything for all the sewing-machines, at less prices than elsewhere at BARTLETT'S Needle and Sewing-Machine Furnishing Depôt No. 442 Broadway, opposite Appleton's.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing, or would travel with a family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Clarkson-st., corner of Varick, Room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or take care of children; she is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two or three days, if not employed, at No. 214 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as chambermaid; will assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 80 Hammond-st., corner of Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A GENTEEL Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing, and would make herself useful; no objection to the country or to travel. Apply at No. 90 Varick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most trustworthy and reliable young women, with two years' City reference from her last place, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and laundress; would do general housework, and is neat about her person and kitchen; is fully competent for each situation, as the above reference can show; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse, or else help with the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; she is a good washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; no objections to going in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation in a respectable family, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; has no objection to the country; good City reference from her last place can be given. Can be seen at No. 55 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young women, a situation as chamber maid and waitress, or will do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go in the country; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 66 North Moore-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, and can do fine fluting, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or laundress; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork, and take care of children or do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 120 East 20th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take charge of children. The country preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 5 West 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 31 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a girl, who has lived with her for three years as chambermaid and seamstress; also, for a cook, who is about to leave her. Apply at No. 12 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework for a small family; has no objections to the country. Call for two days, at No. 167 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 12 10th st., Brevoort place, at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; can give best of City references; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 406 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 5 Minetta st., a few doors from Bleecker.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A most respectable young Protestant woman, with the best City reference, wishes a situation as above, or as children's maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable German young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 395 Bleecker-st., in tailor store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; understands fine washing and ironing, and thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. No. 69 West 39th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to travel, or go to the country for the Summer; can give four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 13 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a most efficient and trusty young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; three years' best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No 219 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to take care of children; understands fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse and do plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, at 93 Concord st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An experienced person wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; in a private family in City or country; wages no object: best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 24th st., near 6th av. first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 17[illegible] West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A well-recommended young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation in city or country; is a neat and tidy chambermaid and excellent waitress; is also a good nurse, being very fond of children. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 31 Fourth-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; no objection to the country; can give best City references. Call at No. 198 East 14th-st., two doors from 1st-av., at bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; is a neat sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 192 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; is willing and obliging. Can give good reference. Call at No. 80 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant American girl; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 503 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—or as chambermaid and laundress—has good references from her last place. Apply at No. 246 West 26th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 48 Irving-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Situation wanted for a most respectable American Protestant girl, as experienced chambermaid or nurse; is a most intelligent girl; has lived in good families, and will be highly recommended, and considers a good situation of more importance than wages. Apply at No. 3 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A respectable young American girl wishes a situation to take care of a child and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman of long experience, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding, good soups and jellies, ice creams, and desserts of various kinds, good pastry and bread; would go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 282 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; has no objection to any part of the country; can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer, who perfectly understands her business. Inquire at No. 154 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room, for two days. Best of City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first class cook, a Welsh woman fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction, and understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement; no objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required, and is willing to go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 121 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 25 East 26th st., corner Madison-avenue. No objections to go to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and will assist with the washing and ironing; can produce the best City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman; is a good washer and ironer; also, an excellent baker of pies and bread; best of City references given; no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 139 West 13th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a first-class cook; has lived in several of the first families in this City; has no objections to go in the country; wages no object if a nice place; best City reference. Call at, or address, No. 53 University-place, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a private family; understands American, French and Spanish cooking in all their styles; willing to assist in washing if required. Has best of City references. Call at No. 132 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of City reference; lived eight years in one family; has no objection to the country; Newport preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman with the best of reference, who understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game, gravies; is also an excellent bread and pastry baker; gets up side dishes and desserts in style; will assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs, near Canal.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches, and is willing to go to the country; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 233 Thompson st., corner of Amity-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, BY a woman who thoroughly understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can furnish the best City reference of five years from one place. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner of 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of references; or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 East 11th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, sober woman, as cook, in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would take charge of a respectable place for the summer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 West 46th-st., near 8th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of pastry jellies creams and preserves; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; she understands all kinds of cooking; is a first rate baker, and is willing to assist with washing. The best City reference given. No. 67 West 20th-st., in the store, near 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; is a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, gravies, pastries and desserts of all kinds. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 313 1st-av., Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; also understands the care of milk and butter; is an excellent baker. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 21st-st. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook; is a first class washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Marion-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking in all styles; no objection to a hotel; can give best City references. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a good cook, who will assist in washing and ironing. None need apply without good references. Call at No. 171 West 14th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; would assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 118 7th-av., first floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable women, situations; wish to go together; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references can be given from their last places; have no objections to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or cook and laundress; is an excellent cook and a good laundress. Good reference. No objections to country. Inquire at No. 829 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days. A girl wants a place in the country; wages $4 to $5 per month.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant woman as plain cook in a small private family, and assist in washing and ironing; she has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Apply at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No 13 Union Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by two highly respectable girls one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 39 Liberty st., Brooklyn, opposite the Union Hotel.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No 82 Duffield-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place can be given. Apply at No. 239 Mulberry-st., near Prince, first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 193 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Good City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or plain sewer; can give best of City references. Call at No. 28 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 551 2d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a small family; good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 222 Jay st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, BAKER, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, in a small private family, in city or country; can be seen for two days, and recommended by her last employer, at No. 19 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A REspectable woman who is neat and economical in her kitchen, desires a situation in the City or country in the above capacity; will assist in washing, or take cooking, washing and ironing, for a moderate sized family; has the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room; wages moderate.

AS COOKS, GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—Situations are wanted for some 200 excellent servants, highly recommended by the families they served; some are Protestants, and all are of the most respectable class; many of the above servants are willing to go in the country, and will be found reliable and capable help; also, a large selection of very nice girls, lately landed, who are willing to hire for $3 or $4 per month. N. B.—This agency is conducted by American gentlemen, long experienced in the business, and on principles of strict honor. HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, GENERAL HOUSEKEEPERS, &c., free of charge. N. B.—My first-class servants' Agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 31st-st., is at the service, THIS WEEK, of all good employers, who bring this advertisement, without charge, for furnishing "help." I have now, waiting for situations, the best selected lot of servants in this City—over 220 nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and industrious girls. A separate room for employers. D. ELMORE.

AS COOK, NURSE CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by three sisters situations—one as cook; she perfectly understands her business, and will assist in the washing, if required; the other as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or grown up children; is a good plain sewer; the other as chambermaid, can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG woman, who speaks the English, German and French languages, is a good cook, and could take care of a large household, would like to obtain a situation with a genteel American family. For further particulars, apply at A. LORENZ'S, No. 180 7th-st., second floor, for three days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place—5 years. Call at No. 171 33d-st., first floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook and as a good washer and ironer. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 145 East 24th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook and laundress, in a small private family; she is capable and faithful in both capacities, and can give satisfactory City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, in Brooklyn or the country, for a very reliable steady woman, who is a good, thorough cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; understands taking charge of milk and butter, if required; does not care about going out much; has most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 101 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands care milk and butter; would like to go to country; also, chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at No. 224 Mulberry-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 167 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED as dressmaker, by the day or week. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 160 Times Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY A NEAT, tidy girl a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; would be willing to go to the country with a family for the Summer months; can give the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN OBLIGing and tidy German Protestant young woman, a situation to do the housework of a family; she is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; would have no objections to Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do general housework; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable American woman, a situation as housekeeper to a widower. Call at No. 140 Allen-st., corner Rivington, over the drug-store, from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; can do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation in a private family, in City or country to do general housework. Good City reference. Apply at No. 94 24th st., first floor, near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—Wanted, for a hardworking young woman, a situation in the country, to do general housework; will milk cows and make butter, and will do everything required of her to please her employer; is strictly honest and industrious; will go to her place to-day. Wages $5 per month. Call at 850 Broadway, near 13th st., for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; the best of City reference given as to capability and good character. Call at No. 250 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY IN the City or country, desirous of engaging a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either for cooking washing and ironing or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged English woman would like a situation to take charge of an invalid lady, or has no objection to travel to any part; most respectable reference given. Address Mrs. WILLIAMS, Nurse, No. 79 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A MOST COMPETENT person wishes a situation as lady's maid or housekeeper; she understands hair dressing, dressmaking, millinery, and washing of fine laces; is accustomed to travel. Address by note, L. M., No. 331 6th av., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes to engage with a family going to Europe or California, as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit children's clothes and all sorts of embroidery; has been on sea different times; is never sea-sick; the best of City reference for capability. Call for two days at No. 212 East 13th st., corner of 1st-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as lady's maid or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best City references. May be seen for two days, at No. 9 East 22d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call or address to No. 566 2d-av., south corner 35th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS lived in the best of families, wishes to obtain washing at her residence; will do either family washing or gentlemen's washing, and in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXperience wishes a situation as nurse. Can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is accustomed to bring up babies with the bottle. The best of City references from her last place, where she lived six years. Can be seen at her present place, No. 74 West 42d-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, A PROTestant, who has had many years' experience in the care of children, desires a situation; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand if required; is a good seamstress; recommendations from the first families in the City. Apply at No. 209 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant; is an excellent needle woman; has lived in the first families in this City; would go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; is a good seamstress, and is a first-rate operator on Singer's Sewing Machine, and is very fond of children; has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen, for two days at No. 120 20th-st., four doors from 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by the hand or bottle; would travel with and take charge of an invalid lady. Has best of City reference from present employer's. Call for two days at 101 Brevoort place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and sewer; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; has lived ten years as nurse; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as nurse; wages not so much an object as a home. Apply for three days at No. 280 West 18th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 129 East 36th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and plain sewer; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby; has no objection to go to Brooklyn; will do chamberwork, or would like to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 201 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as nurse to an invalid and to attend to housekeeping; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork, as well as to sew. Apply, for two days, at the residence of her present employer, No. 211 West 28th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as nurse and chambermaid, would do chamberwork, waiting and mind children in a small family that would show her their ways; City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 283 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND a place for a very good girl, whose services she no longer needs, as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; is experienced in taking care of children, honest and obliging. Call for two days at No. 260 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 118 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation to take care of children, and sew; or to do waiting or light chamberwork. Application may be made at her present employer's, No. 50 9th st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid, and has no objection to the country. Call, for three days, at No. 31 Middagh, corner of Henry st., Brooklyn. MISS MATHEWS.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young girl, 16 years of age, of Scotch parents, to wait upon children, or do light chamberwork and sewing; first-class reference can be given. Address by note J. U., No. 331 West 16th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth or to do plain sewing, and to operate on a sewing-machine; best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 327 East 10th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a Protestant woman, to go a short distance in the country, as nurse and seamstress, and to assist in waiting; City references required. Apply at No. 143 East 18th st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a first-class nurse and seamstress; no objection to leave the City; good City reference. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 4th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH young woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; would travel with a family, and act as lady's maid; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as children's nurse; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 3d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A REspectable young American girl wishes a situation as children's nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; is very fond of children; City reference given. Call at No 19 Amity-place.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American woman, a situation as nursery governess and seamstress; would have no objections to going into the country, or to California and Europe. Address Miss THOMPSON, Box No. 101 Times Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, to take care of children and sew, or to take care of a baby and sew; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 294 1st av., between 17 and 18th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, BY A healthy married woman; can give the best of reference. Inquire at No. 158 4th st., MRS SYLVA.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress, understands her business perfectly, wishes to engage by the month with a family going in the country; would see to grown children or render her services in any way agreeable. Satisfactory references. Call or address, at No. 390 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or seamstress and chambermaid; understands cutting ladies and children's clothing; also understands hairdressing. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 23 University-place, where she has lived for five years.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and make ladies' morning dresses; no objections to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, plain sewing, by the day or week; understands making children's clothes in the latest styles and is willing to take it at her own home; best of City references. Call at No. 183 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as nice seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; has no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer, or to go to Europe; has good City reference. Call No. 278 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wishes to go out by the day or week, sewing for respectable families; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference from her late employer's. Call at No. 182 Laurens-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out to sew by the day for two or three weeks; can make ladies' and children's clothing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork. Call or address, for two days, at No. 238 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American woman, a situation as plain seamstress, or child's nurse, or any light work; is capable and willing; no objection to a short distance from the City; good references given. Call at No. 182 East 24th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, waiting on a lady; understands hair-dressing perfectly; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 193 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av., for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged English woman, a situation as seamstress, and to superintend grown children or the entire charge of a baby; no objections to country. Call, until engaged, at her present employer's, No. 127 West 38th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; no objection to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 153 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An experienced and trustworthy young woman wants a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; she would take charge of growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; can dress hair; can embroider; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 244 West 17th st.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress or nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby; has no objection to go in the country. Call at her present place, No. 77 East 13th st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITRESS.—A GIRL WISHES A PLACE as waitress and chambermaid; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 230 West 17th-st., in the rear.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can give five years' reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 310 West 19th-st.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman is desirous of obtaining a families' or gentleman's washing; can do it in the neatest style, and can refer to some of the most respectable ladies in the city. Call for two days, at No. 373 1st-av.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN, OF EXPERIENCE IN nursing and the charge of children and who does not suffer from sea-sickness, wishes to make an arrangement with an invalid lady of family returning to Europe, either for the voyage or a longer period. Address Box No. 1,819 New-York Post-office.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any members have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—THE ADVERTISER, A STEADY, respectable man, wants employment in the above capacity; can give the very best of City references. Address BUTLER, Box No. 1,419 New-York Post-office, for this week.

AS BAR-KEEPER, GROCERY CLERK, or light porter in a jobbing house, or any respectable business. A young man of sober, steady and industrious habits having had entire charge of a hotel, and has also had long experience in grocery and provision business, wants a situation in either of the above-named businesses; no objection to the country or to some watering place; best of reference. Call for two days or address, BUSINESS, No. 378 6th av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman in a gentleman's family; is trustworthy and faithful, as his character shall testify; has no objection to the country; wages no object; best of City reference given. Can be seen at Mr. Post's, No. 1,170 Broadway, or a note left for R. W. C., as above, shall be punctually attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Address J. D., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable young man, in a private family, as coachman; has no objection to the country. The best City references. Address O. L., Box No. No. 110 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, with first-class reference, wants a situation as coachman, either in this City or country. A note addressed to J. W. B., No. 268 East 9th-st., will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly and can produce first-class City reference. Apply at the St. Nicholas Stables, Mercer-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man with good recommendations, in the City or country. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 200 East 30th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and plain gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; has two years' reference from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman, or as groom and coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he is sober, honest and industrious. Gentlemen in want of a first-class coachman, in whom they can place confidence, may apply of Samuel Lowry, saddle and harness maker, corner of 21st st. and Broadway, or at stable, No. 11 West 21th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly. Has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can come well recommended. Address B., Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; has no objection to City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 152 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts., or address M. C.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employer in this City, with whom he has lived for the last two years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address Box J. F., No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A REspectable single man wants a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful around a place; country preferred; has satisfactory reference. Address O. M., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man; is competent and not afraid to work; has good City and country recommendations. Address G. H. W., Box No. 203 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young married man as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses; no objection to go in the country; best of reference given. Call or address No. 327 East 15th-st., second floor. Two years in last place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful. Best of references. A note addressed to M M., Box No. 205 Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the above capacity by a man who possesses a thorough practical knowledge of his business in all its branches. Advertiser is a married man with small family; has lived 5 years in his last place, and can give the best of references. Address D. K., Box No. 194 Times Office, or at Mr. Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A PLACE AS gardener and farmer, by a man of first-rate ability, and understanding all the various branches in the above station, and can give most respectable City reference for conduct and ability. Address P. L., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a farmer and plain kitchen gardener; also understands the care of horses and horn cattle; he can be highly recommended by gentlemen in the City. Address a line to JAMES O'BRIAN, Box No. 194 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED a situation by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, or work in a vegetable garden or on a farm; he is a good milker of cows and has the best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address R. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single young man as groom, who understands his business perfectly, or would have no objection to take care of one horse and cow, and make himself generally useful about a small country place. Call at present employer's, No 11 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND VALET.—WANTED, A SITuation by an experienced young man; fully understands his business; has lived with officers in the British army; can drive or wait at table; can be highly recommended by the family he has left, in this City; no objection to go to the war with an officer. Address G. G., Box No 133 Times office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young and steady man; understands his business thoroughly; has the very best City reference from his last place; will be willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address WAITER, drug-store under the Fifth-av. Hotel, or at Mr. Neergard's, corner of 28th st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG PROTestant Englishman, a situation as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, having lived as butler in England for many years, and has five years' City reference in this country; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., or address C. C.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, single man, a situation as waiter, in a private family; understands his business well and can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 290, corner of 4th and Wooster sts., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED and industrious man, a situation as waiter on all occasions; he will be willing and obliging; his good character for years of steady services in this City will satisfy any family of his honesty and worth. Address WAITER, for two days, at No. 756 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for three days, to No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation as waiter; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable steady man; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address H. E., No. 746 or 883 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families in the City. Apply at No. 26 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, for two days, where he has lived for four years.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as waiter or to do chamberwork and waiting; five years City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY a man and wife, or the man only; the man as coachman and gardener; would do the general work around a place; the woman would do general housework, or would go in any other capacity in a gentleman's family; good reference given as to capability and character. Call at or address JAMES, No. 78 Congress-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, OF INdustrious habits, is anxious to find a situation in a grocery-store; has a general knowledge of the business, and also of dry goods; is willing to devote his business hours to his employer's interests; can give as good references as may be required; no objections to go into the country. Address J. F. A., Box No. 198 Times Office.

TO MILLERS.—WANTED, BY A MAN OF EXperience, a situation as miller; will introduce a valuable improvement in the art of sharpening stones which will facilitate the operation; is recommended; no objection to the country. Address J. TILLOTSON, Rochester, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—AN engineer, millwright, general mechanic, and fair accountant, desires a situation. References unquestionable. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 114 Times Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme femme de chambre, ou pour un enfant. S'adresser au No. 15 West 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE, ABOUT 14 years of age; an early riser, and of industrious habits. Address A. B. C., Box No 134 Times Office, in the handwriting of the applicant. Salary $100.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO DRIVE AND take care of horses and work on a small farm near the City. Address FARMER, Box No. 140 Times Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK WHO thoroughly understands military goods; must give best of City references. Address Box No. 488 Post-office.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook; has the best of City references; can be seen at No. 83 West 32d-st., near 6th av.

A FARMER.—WANTED, AN ENGLISHMAN or a Scotchman, with a small family or single, to do farmwork. Apply between 1 and 3 P. M., at the feed-store, No. 19 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for three days.

A FARM SERVANT.—ANY YOUNG ENGLISHman, from 18 to 21 years old, who has been accustomed to take charge of cattle, can milk cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's country seat, may hear of steady employment by addressing "COUNTRY," Box No. 2805 Post-office.

WOOL-SORTERS.—A NUMBER OF GOOD wool sorters wanted. Apply to THOMAS CONSTANTINE, No. 60 Pine-st., New York. If by letter post-paid.

AGENTS WANTED.—BY O. G. BECKWITH & Co., No. 310 Pearl-st., N. Y., in every city, town and village in the State to sell A. Richard & Co.'s combined glue and cement, an article needed in every family. Energetic men are making from $4 to $6 a day. Send stamps for return postage.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE CITY AND country for "LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," and other popular works; rare inducements offered. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, Harper's Building, Franklin-square, New York.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

AMMUNITION.
GEORGE H. LAWRENCE,
West Troy, Albany Co., New-York,
Manufactures to order, and has constantly on hand,
Every variety of
AMMUNITION,
Consisting of
MUSKET, RIFLE, CARBINE, PISTOL,
MINIE AND SHARP'S RIFLE CARTRIDGES,
CANISTER, GRAPE,
STRAP AND SPHERICAL CASE SHOT,
SHELLS, MINIE BALLS, CANNON CAPS, &c., &c.

Having had an experience of twelve years in manufacturing the above named articles, both in the United States service, and on his own account, parties having need of anything in his line, may be assured that their orders will be executed to their entire satisfaction, and with dispatch. All communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention. All ammunition which has been required by the State of New-York for the past eight years, including that for the present war, has been furnished by the subscriber; and having recently enlarged his works, he has facilities for furnishing 160,000 round of cartridges per day.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEONS' COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 83 William-st.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.

Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM established manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st. Ornamental Painters on Silk. Regimental colors, poles, [illegible], eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Removed to the house for convenience of sale, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at No. 14 Waverley place, which furniture has been put there by the assignee for positive sale, consisting in part of the following elegant furniture:

PARLORS.

Brussels carpets rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; superior rosewood piano forte, lace and damask curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, cornices and base tables, reception and easy chairs, in brocatel; rosewood centre tables, etagere, escritoire, music cabinet, marble clocks, bronzes, French vases and mantel ornaments.

DINING ROOM.

English Brussels carpets damask curtains, shades, black walnut extension table and chairs; black walnut buffet, made by Roux; mahogany side table; sofa, in green reps; mantels, mirror and clock, elegant China dinner set, silver tea set, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS.

English Brussels carpet, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes wardrobes and bookcases, rush-seat chairs, mirrors, lace curtains, gas fixtures, &c., enameled chamber suites, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, toilet sets, &c.

HALL AND LIBRARY.

Rosewood hall-stand and chairs Brussels carpet, library table and chairs in oak, gas fixtures, &c.

BASEMENT.

Ingrain carpet, mahogany extension-table, walnut chairs, mirror, glass and Chinaware; also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

An extraordinary chance for housekeepers and dealers in fine furniture.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing room suites, elegant seven-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts, three solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, rosewood centre tables, piano-forte, stool and cover, oil paintings, Turkish easy chairs, elegant China vase and other mantel ornaments, oak dining table, oak buffet, chairs, China tea and dinner sets, cut glassware; a large assortment of fine silver ware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, basement furniture, &c. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 31, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 West 21st st., near 5th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor furniture in satin and brocatel, rosewood etageres, marble-top pier and centre tables, one rosewood piano, 7-octave, Cooper & Allen makers, stool and cover, satin crimson window curtains, lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, reception and easy chairs, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut buffet, marble top, rosewood dining-room chairs, in reps, rosewood bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, commodes, rosewood armoire a glace, Brussels and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, black walnut hat-stand, black walnut hall chairs, china dinner and tea sets, table cutlery, kitchen and cooking utensils. Catalogues at the office No 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 30,

At 1½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 458 Atlantic-st., between Nevins and Powers sts.

Household furniture—Mahogany parlor furniture, walnut extension table, bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, tables, parlor heater, hand organ, crib, large painted wardrobe, mantel clock, barometer, wire window screens, kitchen range, crockery and glass, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 275 West 22d st., near 9th av., genteel Household Furniture, Pictures, &c., consisting of Crossley's extra Brussels carpets, parlor suite, black French walnut covered green reps, Turkish easy chairs, crimson reps, elegant carved rosewood piano Louis XIVth style, made by Boardman, cost $600; lace curtains, carved rosewood centre table, oval pier mirror, vases and works of Art valuable oil-paintings, by Lilly, Spencer, and others; engravings, mahogany suite, covered hair-cloth and green damask curtains, lounges in reps, bronze statuettes, rosewood extension-table, black walnut chairs, arm do., mantel vases, chandeliers, silver tea set, 6 pieces; plated ware, china and glass do., mahogany and enameled bedroom suites, mattresses and bedding, carpets and other furniture, including kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 115 East 13th-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite in green plush, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables; bedroom and dining room furniture; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., dining-tables, chairs, crockery, &c; oil-cloths, stair-carpets, window-curtains, shades, &c., &c. Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture, made for private sales, and now to be sold by order of Assignee, embracing a variety of parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites of fashionable styles, rosewood armoire sofas, book-cases, wardrobes, and general stock of various kinds. To be sold by order of E. K. WILBER, Assignee.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—JUNE 4, AT 2 o'clock, on the premises, the desirable farm, situated at Manhasset, L. I., on Cow Bay, 1 mile from the Post-office, 16 miles from New-York; communication twice a day. Said farm contains 60 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in good condition; a fine trout pond in front of the house; dwelling-house old-fashioned; barn good. The bay furnishes the best of oysters and clams, and wild fowl in their season; manure or other articles landed on the premises. The crops will be sold immediately after the farm, which is one of the most desirable on the bay. Inquire of THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 16 Lafayette-place, New-York.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau st., near Fulton-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, viz: rosewood, walnut and mahogany suites, marble-top tables, etageres, bookcases, lounges, rockers and easy chairs, bureaus washstands quartette tables, bedsteads, paillasses, mattresses, extension tables, buffets, dining chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Catalogues at salesroom.

H. E. WILLARD, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND CHOICE STOCK OF GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Cedar st., opposite the Post-office: Mexican cactuses, verbenas, dahlias, roses of all kinds, oleanders, honey suckles, daisies, geraniums, virgilia roses ivies, &c. N. B.—A rare chance, for they must be sold for what they bring.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Courtland-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to City and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., comprising a full assortment of desirable goods, all in good order. Catalogues on morning of sale.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes; its attendance is as yet undiminished; the second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address REV. W. SPEAR, Principal.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals.
J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL, HARTFORD, Conn., reopened on May 9. Number of boys limited to fifteen; special attention paid to the health, manners and morals of pupils, as well as to their progress in study. Circulars and information may be obtained from Rev. E. D. G. Prime, Editor *N. Y. Observer*, and A. O. Van Lennep, No. 117 Pearl st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, having a beautiful and healthy situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number; ages from 8 to 14 preferred; best references given. Address A. M., Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN WANT of a useful, reliable person to take charge of one or two children, to instruct them in English, French, &c., and assist in the nursery or housekeeping, will call at No. 109 West 15th st., near 6th-av. Reference of six years.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. [illegible] Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. [illegible]

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH TEACHER, WHOSE WINTER term expires in the current of June, wishes to make an engagement with a school, or family, in the country, for the Summer months—June July and August. Good reference given. Address L. P., Station C, Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED.—A SITUATION AS classical teacher in New-York or Brooklyn. Address "Teacher," Box 75 Newburgh, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 [illegible], and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of [illegible], at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.

A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1865, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1, 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 25 William-st., New York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15 1861.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Holders of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and of the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, are requested to sign the contract for reorganization in the hands of John Ferguson, No 35 Pine-st. Holders of these Bonds, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of the proposed reorganization should call and sign the agreement without delay.
J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW PREPARED to retire all of their acceptances and notes as well as those of their late firm maturing prior to 1st of August, at the legal rate of interest Holders thereof, desiring to avail of this offer will please present their vouchers within ten days from this date, at the office of
LANMAN & KEMP, Druggists,
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Water-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BONDS, STOCKS AND SECURITIES.—Southern and Western State Stocks will be taken in exchange by the subscriber, for several valuable pieces of productive property in the City of New-York. For particulars inquire by note or otherwise of B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White sts.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June next.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,149 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE BROOKLYN AND Jamaica Rail Road Company, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer, No. 130 Atlantic st, on and after June 1st.
WILLIAM H. OTIS, Treasurer.

DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—For sale, about $3,400 of notes of above Company. Will be sold at a liberal discount. Apply to PADDOCK & CAMERON, No. 80 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	525 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First Division to Customers, July, 1857	33⅓ per cent.
Second Division to Customers, July, 1858	50 per cent.
Third Division to Customers, July 1859	60 per cent.
Fourth Division to Customers, July, 1860	45 per cent.

Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of Insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE REFERENCES are unexceptionable desires to form the acquaintance of an American lady, not past middle age, good personal appearance and pleasant disposition, with a view to matrimony. Address, in confidence, MARCUS, Union-square Post Office.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp 300. Price $1. BURNTON, No 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, &c. and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5 Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st. New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st. New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.
my.25 je.21

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of April, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5 1861.
FANNIE H. STOW, Administratrix.
mh6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1861.
WM. KUTRUFF, CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, Jan. 15, 1861.
JOHN N. CHESTER, W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, JR., CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.
Mh27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business No. 430 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

PROPOSALS.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, from July 1, 1861 to July 1, 1865, on the following route, in the City of New-York, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of the 15th of June next, to be decided by the following day:

No. 1,425.—From the Post-office on Nassau-st., by Station A, at No. 129 Spring-st.; Station C, at the corner of Troy and 4th sts.; Station E, at No. 363 8th-av.; Station G, No. 1,089 Broadway, (old number;) Station F, No. 408 3d av.; Station D, No 12 Bible House, and Station B, No. 439 Grand st.; back to the Post-office in Nassau-st. Also from Post-office in Nassau-st., by the Stations in the following order, viz.: B, D, F, G, E, C and A back to the Post-office; the entire trips, averaging about 18 miles each, to be performed five times each day, except Sunday, the first leaving Post-office on Nassau st at 8 A. M., and the last at 7 P. M., and all of them to reach the upper Station and return to Post-office within two hours. The service to be performed with water-tight, covered one-horse wagons.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTY AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose Post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to carry the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865, on Route No. 1,425, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated May 15, 1861, for the annual sum of —— dollars
Dated

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on Route No. 1,425 be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1861, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th Section of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1836.
Dated

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.
Dated

INSTRUCTIONS,

CONTAINING CONDITIONS TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE CONTRACTS TO THE EXTENT THE DEPARTMENT MAY DEEM PROPER.

1. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

2. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmaster of New-York, or of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a branch, or the principal post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

3. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; or for conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

4. The Postmaster-General may order an increase in the number of stations or trips, by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedules of departures and arrivals without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

5. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on Postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

6. A bid received after the last day and hour named, or without the guaranty required by law and a certificate as to the sufficiency of such guaranty, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

7. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 22d June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the 1st day of January last.

No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above-named, before the 5th day of June next. Or, if preferred, one-fifth on or before the 5th day of June; two fifths on or before the 15th of June, and the remaining two fifths on or before the 3d day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the 1st day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit therefor, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice must be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 22d June, 1860," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington D. C.; or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New-York, who will forward them to this Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each sealed proposal may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for. The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposit of the principal.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, May 22, 1861.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HEREBY INvites proposals for building the Steam Machinery of a number of Screw Gun boats. The machinery of each gun boat to consist of two back-action horizontal engines, with surface condensers, and of two vertical water-tube boilers. The cylinders to be thirty inches in diameter, and the stroke of piston eighteen inches. The two boilers to contain ninety-one square feet of grate surface, and two thousand seven hundred square feet of heating surface. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of engine building establishments.

Such parties desiring to propose for the above machinery will apply to this Bureau, which will furnish them with a complete specification of the same, and cross sections of the vessel, together with the provisions and conditions of the contract they will be required to execute.
JOHN LENTHALL,
Chief of the Bureau.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 23, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th day of June, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. For information as to the location of said obstruction and terms of contract, apply at this Office, between 10 and 12 o'clock. F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1861.

THE TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION OF the business of the Labor, Exchange and Intelligence Office in the Castle Garden, caused by the presence of the troops, having been removed, employers requiring both male and female servants, are notified that recently-arrived emigrants as domestics and male servants, laborers and farm hands, can now be procured as formerly on personal application at the office, and without any charge or expense. BERNARD CASSERLY General Agent.
Office hours of the Labor Department, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1861.

A BOARD OF NAVAL ENGINEERS IS now in session at the New-York Navy-yard, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

Qualified Engineers wishing to enter the Naval service in either of the grades of First, Second or Third Assistant Engineer, will present themselves before this Board, by whom they will be examined in accordance with the instructions and regulations governing the admission of candidates to these grades.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LOST CHILDREN.—ON AND AFTER THE 1ST of June lost children will be received and applied for at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., after sunset.
By order of the Board.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see, or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 173 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

PETROLEUM.—CRUDE PETROLEUM FROM Titusville Wells, for sale on favorable terms, by the Empire Oil Company, No. 126 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
COLUMBIA,
ROBT LEITCH, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin, or Liverpool	$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

Persons purchasing tickets in New-York for this ship will be furnished with a free passage from New-York to Boston.

RETURN TICKETS

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, leaving New-York June 25

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAMSHIP PERSIA—PASSAGE.
For sale, two desirable state-rooms, for the passage hence to Liverpool on the 5th June. Apply at the office of THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, June 1
EDINBURG	SATURDAY, June 8.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, June 15

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM ship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers st., on SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS
To the Military Camps at Fort Schuyler, Riker's Island, &c.
SUTLERS' BOAT.
This is the only authorized boat to land at the above places, making two trips daily, leaving Spring st. at 9 A. M., and Peck slip at 10 A. M and 2 P. M.; returning to Peck-slip at 6 P. M., and Spring-st. at 6:15 P. M.
JOHN FASKELL,
Agent Sutlers, Park Barracks.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MAY, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, May 23	3½ P. M.	Thursday, May 23	7 A. M.
Friday, May 24	3½ P. M.	Friday, May 24	7 A. M.
Saturday, May 25	3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 25	7 A. M.
Sunday, May 26	8½ A. M.	Saturday, May 25	6½ P. M.
Sunday, May 26	6½ P. M.	Sunday, May 26	3 P. M.
Tuesday, May 28	8 A. M.	Monday, May 27	7 A. M.
Wed'sday, May 29	8½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 28	11½ A. M.
Thursday, May 30	9 A. M.	Wed'sday, May 29	12 M.
Friday, May 31	9½ A. M.	Thursday, May 30	12½ P. M.
Saturday, June 1	2½ P. M.	Friday, May 31	1½ P. M.
Sunday, June 2	9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2	3½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)
Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORA LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—W. H. DISBROW will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner of 39th st., a variety of private horses, carriages, rockaways, buggies, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., being the property of gentlemen who are disposing of their establishments, prior to leaving town. Gentlemen wishing to dispose of their horses, carriages, &c., can do so by entering them on or before the day previous to the sale, either as above or at the office of the auctioneer. P. R. Wilkins, No. 10 Pine-st. A sale every Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR of roadsters, in private hands, perfectly gentle, sound and fast. They may be seen at the first residence north of High Bridge Hotel, on 10th-av. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 5, second story, rear.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
E. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, that intensely interesting Union Drama,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
and the elegant comedietta, entitled
CHARLES THE SECOND,
will be produced with appropriate scenery, costumes, &c
In the EVENING at 7½, ANDERSON and the BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS.
The following wonders are also to be seen at all hours:
RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION-TAMER, WITH OLD ADAMS' PERFORMING BEARS, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, BLACK SEA-LION, BEARDED LADY, LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c.
Admission only 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, May 29.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of Mr. SOTHERN,
In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
Three hours continuous ROARS of LAUGHTER.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE
in his great role of
BINNY.
Mr. VINING BOWERS...as...ASA TRENCHARD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT IRVING HALL,
(Opposite Academy of Music,)
ONE WEEK LONGER.
GEORGE CHRISTY and CHARLEY FOX in new and laughable pieces.
MASTER LEON in a new Cavatina in imitation of Jenny Lind.
ON SATURDAY,
A GRAND MATINEE AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Admittance 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open in evening at 7. Admittance 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
HAS BEEN PLAYED
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY NIGHTS.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE HAVE SEEN IT.
BEAUTIFUL NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
Every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENINGS at 8.
EXTRA MORNING MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 11.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor, and his Daughter, Miss MINA GEARY, Soprano,
Mr. W. TOMLIN, Baritone and Buffo, and Mr. DE VERE, Tenor.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment	25c.	Evening	15c.
Children under ten	13c.	Children under ten	10c.
Reserved seats			25c.

Box Office open from 9 to 4.

C. LUCY'S GREAT PRIZE PAINTING,
"DEPARTURE OF PILGRIM FATHERS"
FROM DELFT HAVEN,
Now on view at the OLD GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY, with a fine collection of
PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.
Open from 9 A. M. till dusk daily. Admission 25c.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THE SECOND general meeting of the Club for this year will be held at the Brevoort House, corner of 5th av. and 8th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 16th of May, next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. H. MORTON, Secretary.

YACHT UNDINE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE of W. R. TRAVERS, No. 50 Exchange place, or W. JEROME, No. 23 William-st.

MUSICAL.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons.
Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures.
Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

PIANOS—PIANOS
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
In all styles of cases,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Ware-rooms, 90 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
Nos. 333 and 481 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW rosewood pianos, for $150. Call and see them at No. 487 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A. M.—fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5 30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

FURNITURE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of Furniture, at No. 161 Bowery, between Hester and Grand sts.
This stock having been assigned to me, is now offered to the public for cash. The furniture will be offered at prices to insure a ready sale, as the whole stock must be sold in a very short time. The furniture is of the latest manufacture, of the newest styles, and is well assorted. Furniture boxed and shipped at reasonable rates. CHARLES SUTTON, Assignee.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 151 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

I learn from a gentleman who has been all all along the points and route described, that the Virginians have planted batteries at different points on the Elizabeth River, extending from above Norfolk to Hampton Roads on the Southern side of the river. They are from one to two miles apart. Generally there are but two guns in a single battery, mostly thirty-two pounders, but some sixty-four pound guns, all of which were taken from the Gosport Navy-yard.

They have built additional batteries at the Navy-yard, and erected batteries all along the water front. Some of the guns are loaded with boiler punches, rivets, etc.

They have been very active in their preparations at Richmond, Norfolk and Gosport.

Gen. BUTLER was full of spirits, and confident of success. He was actively preparing for some important movement, which my informant could not be permitted to know anything about. It is deemed a great mistake on the part of the rebels that they have thus scattered their artillery force along the Elizabeth River, as each battery can be taken one after the other, and with great ease, even by a small force, in land and water attack combined

REBELS AT MANASSAS GAP.

I am informed by a gentleman who came to-day from his farm beyond Manassas Gap Junction, in Madison County, and a resident of Washington, that he found no difficulty in obtaining passes through the reebel forces, and was treated very courteously by them. The Railroad being entirely destroyed from Manassas Gap to Centreville, he came in the baggage wagons of the First Regiment South Carolina Militia, commanded by Col. MAXEY GREGG, a distance of eight miles. All the distance on the mountains, pickets are to be seen within hailing distance of each other.

The regiment is one thousand strong, and were accompanied by two hundred negroes, who carried their masters' arms, knapsacks, and in many cases an extra hat. The guns were strapped on to the backs of the negroes. A peculiar feature was a full negro band. On arriving at the encampment at Centreville, eight miles from Manassas Gap, the Colonel elevated the Confederate flag upon a fence, and ordered the negro band to play Dixie. This gentleman says they played elegantly. They are waiting there expecting an attack at Manassas Gap.

The rebel forces expect the Government to make the attack between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, but if not attacked, they will not attack our forces themselves. This is important, as they are thus acting under the instructions of their Commander-in-Chief.

There was no conveyance from Centreville to Fairfax, where there are about twelve hundred Confederate forces. He was passed by our troops to Washington without difficulty.

Additional regiments are expected from South Carolina, who will join the First South Carolina Regiment. They intend to retire from Fairfax to Centreville, and there resist our forces. Whether they have brought their negroes to do the first fighting, or to play, presently, "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief" for Gen. MCDOWELL, is problematical.

THE OHIO TROOPS.

The Ohio regiments made quite a long march to-day into the country, and practiced drill in various ways. When they came back they escorted the New-York Ninth through Pennsylvania-avenue. The Ohio regiments went in the direction of the Long Bridge, and probably joined the army on the Virginia side.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A messenger left to-day in a special steamer with important dispatches from Gen. SCOTT, Secretary CAMERON, and Secretary WELLES for Gen BUTLER at Fort Monroe.

Hon. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, came from Fort Monroe to-day. He reports the troops in excellent condition, and making active preparations for a campaign outside the fort. Work for the encampment was going on rapidly. Gen. BUTLER, with twenty-five hundred men, had taken possession of an important point commanding the Bay, and was fortifying it.

The Rhode Island troops fired a salute of thirty-four guns in honor of Gov. SPRAGUE and the election in that State to day. They expect two hundred recruits to-morrow.

The President intends soon to retire to the Soldiers' Home for a few weeks during the Summer heat. He will probably send his family there next week, but will spend most of his time, as usual, at his office in the White House. He has requested the Secretaries to send in such appointments, especially in the Army and Navy, as he is expected to sign before the meeting of Congress during the present week.

NEW-YORK TROOPS ARRIVED.

The New-York First German Regiment, and the New-York Ninth arrived this afternoon, and are quartered to-night at various places about town. They will be presented to-morrow, and receive their orders. Both were highly spoken of as they made their entrance into the city, especially the Ninth. They were without arms, but will receive them to-morrow.

Lieut. MCMILLAN, of the artillery, has been detailed to the Commissary's department of the forces in Virginia.

CHARLES VALENTINE MORRIS, formerly a Master in the Navy, has been reinstated, and detailed for duty at the Washington Navy-yard. He was retired some years ago, through the pretty malice of one of the Commodores whom he had offended. His restoration is an act of tardy justice.

THE OFFICERS RETURNED FROM TEXAS.

Col. WAITE, Major SPRAGUE, and the other officers who were captured in Texas, have reached Washington, and reported to the War Department. It is probable they will be commended for the spirit they displayed, and assigned to duties that will not require them to violate their paroles.

Messrs. WEBB, WESTERVELT, and many other prominent ship-builders, are in Washington, examining the plans and specifications for the new gun-boats.

Gen. WALBRIDGE has come back to Washington, to urge the Government to increase the number of troops so as to overwhelm the rebel forces, and bring the war to a speedy termination.

W. S. WOOD has been appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. He has the energy and experience that admirably fit him for the position to which he has been appointed.

It is probable that Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB will be appointed Surveyor to the Port of New-York, when a change is made.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment is in camp. The time for which it volunteered has expired, but the regiment will not avail itself of its right to go home. It has reported ready for any duty which the Government may assign them. They await the orders of General SCOTT, and will obey them when received.

The reception of Mrs. LINCOLN this evening was largely attended by the officers of the regiments now in this vicinity.

LEO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, May 28.

I have been gauging the sentiment of Alexandria. A large number of men wished to vote for the Union, but were intimidated. A large portion are for the Union if the Union wins; for disunion if the latter wins.

The City is like a desert—shops closed, and people running away by every conveyance. Numbers are flocking to the Marshall House for the following pass:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MILITARY DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA.
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, May 28, 1861.
Pass EDWIN JAMES.
Provost Marshal, F.W. WHITTLESEY.

It is understood that the within named EDWIN JAMES accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, the penalty will be death.

[Galloway & O'Donnell, Printers, 1st Reg't Michigan Volunteers.]

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS, ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 26, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Capt. WHITTLESEY, First Michigan Infantry, is detailed for duty as Provost Marshal of this City, and such parts of the vicinity as may come within the range of outposts. He will report for duty immediately, to the commanding officer, until further orders.

Company H is detailed as City Police guard, under command of the Provost Marshal.

The Head-quarters of the Police will be the Marshall House.

By order of Col. O. B. WILCOX.
(Signed) J. D. FAIRBANKS, Adjutant.

HEAD QUARTERS, ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, May 26.

ORDERS No. 2.—The undersigned assumes command of the Union forces in and about Alexandria from the 24th inst. The peace of the city will be preserved, unless attacked by the enemy, when the consequences will rest upon themselves.

Private property will be respected and protected by the officers and men of the whole command.

Peaceable citizens will be held inviolate in the persons of themselves, their families and servants.

All disorders will be promptly stopped, and offenders arrested and punished.

In ordinary cases the city police will not be interfered with in the performance of their duty, day or night. The police guard will form the military police of the city, and the Provost Marshal may be applied to by citizens for protection or redress of grievances from soldiers.

Citizens will apply to the Provost Marshal for passes, which he will grant at his discretion, under orders received from the commanding officer.

By order of Col. O. B. WILCOX.
(Signed.) J. D. FAIRBANKS, Adjutant.

Early this morning Col. LEFFERTS, at Battalion Drill, took the sentiment of the Seventh about remaining until ordered home by Government, their time having expired. Furlough were offered to all who wished, but only five out of 1,225 asked for them.

I can inform you officially that the Government wish the Seventh here for a few days. When feeling perfectly secure, they will be ordered to return home.

JASPER.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, May 28.

Mr. WICKLIFFE's resolution for the appointment of a Committee to consider the subjects for which the Convention was called was adopted, and also Mr. CRITTENDEN's original amendment proposed to the Senate of the United States, with such amendments as will secure the Slave States just and equal rights under the Constitution.

Gov. MAGOFFIN was present, and invited to take a seat in the Convention during the sessions.

Full delegations are arriving from Missouri and Kentucky, but from no other States.

JOHN CALDWELL appeared from Merriam and Silver Counties, Tennessee, and was received as an advising and consulting friend.

EX-GOV. MOREHEAD ON THE CRISIS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, May 28.

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD's letter to the *Journal* said: "Should President LINCOLN hereafter assume an aspect of war, for overrunning and subjugating the receded States, Kentucky, without counting the cost, ought to take up arms at once against the Government. Until then, she should compel both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil."

FROM CAIRO.

In the Chicago *Journal* of May 25, we find the following late intelligence from Cairo:

We learn direct from Cairo that several large Columbiads have arrived there—that the work of fortifying the town is progressing vigorously, and will soon be rendered completely impregnable. The large guns arriving will be immediately mounted in proper position on the works along the rivers, and nothing will be left undone to prepare for any emergency.

Recent movements of rebel troops in Tennessee, under PILLOW, and other facts that have come to the knowledge of Gen. PRENTISS, indicate that the design of attacking Cairo has by no means been abandoned by the traitors. Steamboats are being piratically seized between New Orleans and Memphis, and placed into the service of the rebels, who, from all appearances, are actively preparing for offensive as well as defensive operations.

The blockade at Cairo on downward-bound boats is now complete, and such is also the fact at Memphis on upward-bound boats; so that navigation and commerce on the Mississippi, below Cairo, are entirely stopped.

The troops at Cairo are now in good spirits, and every additional fact adding to the prospect of a fight with the rebels, increases their courage and cheerfulness.

The "armed neutrality" proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, is regarded by intelligent men at Cairo as "the richest joke of the season," inasmuch as they have positive knowledge of the organization and equipment of Kentucky troops, in the cause of the rebellion, under the aid, sanction and encouragement of MAGOFFIN and other professed "neutrals" in that State. It seems evident that Kentucky is trying to "play 'Possum" towards the Government and the North.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

In olden times, when the Latin races poured forth their thousands to punish the infidel, history recorded their progress and their career of glory gave birth to a new word—Chivalry. To-day, when the stake is greater than it was then, and when the word is in danger of losing its significance, we find the descendants of these heroic peoples true to their historic fame. Once more they have buckled on their armor to succor the distressed, to rescue the helpless from captivity, to avenge a grievous wrong to the civilization of the age, and to make a name in the brilliant pages of the only pure history in the world. It is the privilege of the Garibaldi Guard to renew the great traditions of the several nationalities of which it is composed. Those who saw the noble battalions, as they filed down Broadway yesterday, cannot doubt the manly strength that will do this. A finer body of men has not left the City. The majority have seen service in other fields; know what war means, and would not, except from that sense of duty which makes all men heroes, renew its horrors. But the cause for which they now fight is their own cause, and, we may depend upon it, they will make it good. No knightly behest is more sacred to them than the championship of the Union; no *devoir* more gallant than fighting for its preservation.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the path of glory, like the course of true love, never does run smooth. Thus, although expectant crowds were waiting in Broadway so early as 1 o'clock, it was long past 6 when the regiment made its appearance. If the thing had been a show, merely, this would have been voted a bore, but as it was a parting—and we are always slow and loth to say Farewell—it was borne with fortitude. When the fellows came along, they were hailed with a storm of applause. The good word was thrown to them as a blessing in all the languages of Europe; and flowers, too, to remind them of the tender ones they have left at home. On all the prominent corners, and at the various hotels, the enthusiasm was tremendous. A regiment so peculiarly constituted has infinite ramifications, and the warm Southern elements it represents gushed forth yesterday as it has never done before in this City.

The line was to have started from Lafayette-place at 1 o'clock, but owing to a modern invention called red tape, it was deferred until a much later hour. The article in question exhibited itself in the shape of an order from Gov. MORGAN, to the effect that the Regiment must not proceed until it had been regularly mustered and inspected. Why this was not done before does not appear, and it is equally inscrutable why the ceremony should have become inevitable at the last moment. There was no objection on the part of the men. There they were, ready to be punched in the ribs by the Doctor and counted by the other gentleman. But the officials, whose duty it was to perform these pleasing offices, were not to be found. Col. KEYES said he had no authority, and so did Capt. HAYMAN, whilst Capt. SMITH and Lieut. COGGSWELL were away on other duty. So the men were kept on the anxious seat for several hours, and a rumor spread around that orders had come from Albany that they were to return to their quarters; whereupon another rumor got wind that Col. D'UTASSY did not see it, and would incontinently proceed to Washington, whether Albany liked it or not. After which Capt. FRANKLIN was hunted up, the inspection and muster made, and the Regiment went on its way rejoicing, but without arms, for there were but 100 muskets to protect the flags. Otherwise the Garibaldians were equipped superbly. Their dress was soldierly, and became the stalwart fellows. Six vivandieres marched bravely in the ranks; there will be ten—one for each company—when matters are arranged. The Regiment fights, of course, under the United States flag, but carries also the paternal colors of Italy and Hungary, bearing, in addition, little guide flags representing the nationalities of the various companies (one—a Swiss flag—was presented yesterday by a committee of ladies from Hoboken.)

The *personnel* of the Garibaldi Guard is composed as follows: two companies of Hungarians, four of Germans, one of French, one of Spanish, one of Italians, and one of Swiss. These have been raised in something less than a month, and with but trifling cost to the City. The Union Defence Committee, however, have taken much interest in its fortunes, and have liberally supplied it with the sinews of war.

After covering the route mentioned in yesterday's paper, (where also can be found the list of officers,) the brave fellows took their departure from Cortlandt street about 7 o'clock, and started for Philadelphia by the 9 o'clock. *They* will not forget the parting, and we shall certainly not be allowed to forget their absence.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Head-quarter's of Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELSH, JR., at the new State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, are now excellently arranged, and the work of furnishing the State troops is progressing rapidly and in good order. There are in the Arsenal waist belts, gun-slings, cartridge-boxes, cap-boxes, canteens, &c., for 28,000 men, besides a large number of accoutrements for non-commissioned officers, and tents of various sizes. The improvement in the Department since it has been located at the Arsenal is remarkable. At first the absolute necessity for the utmost dispatch in furnishing accoutrements for the regiments that were among the first to leave, rendered a thorough inspection of the articles furnished almost impossible, and therefore some articles were delivered which, had there been more time for examination, would have been rejected. This was the case with a number of rubber knapsacks, which, instead of being made of one piece of cloth, as per sample, were made of pieces glued together, so that, when exposed to the pressure of the clothing with which they were filled, under the heat of the sun, they parted, and were useless. They were returned, and the contractor will be required to make good the loss, either by paying damages or by furnishing others, properly made, provided any more of the rubber knapsacks are wanted. Such, however, is not probable, as there are serious objections to rubber knapsacks, even when well made. Experience has shown that the odor from them is offensive at any time, and when exposed to the sun's rays it is sickening. The same is true of canteens made of the same material, with the addition that water carried in them for a few hours becomes totally unfit for drinking purposes. Canteens made of block tin, and covered properly, are much better. There are some very good ones now at the Arsenal. The favorite materials for knapsacks and haversacks is what is called "leather cloth." It is not odorous, looks well, and does not crack in the sun. It is much used in Central America for kindred purposes, is very light, and endures a warm Southern climate better than any other material that has been tried. There are some knapsacks and haversacks of this material at the Arsenal, which are exceedingly well put together. If the State authorities can induce the contractors to use the leather instead of the rubber cloth, and make it up as well as the samples we examined yesterday, they will merit the thanks of the New-York regiments. Of cartridge boxes and cap boxes, but one kind was seen. They are made of good leather, and are put together in the very best manner. They have been thoroughly examined by Inspector JOHN W. RITCH, and the few in which any flaw was found have been rejected. The waist belts, gun slings, and other belts which have passed inspection and been inspected, are made of saddle-leather, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to those who wear them. The tents generally are of the usual form; some have been rejected on account of inferior workmanship, but such as have been accepted look as if they would stand service. There was one small tent exhibited yesterday, which, in case of a march without the baggage wagons, would, we should suppose, be of good service. It is intended as a cover for one man while sleeping, and is composed simply of a small piece of canvas, raised about two feet at one end by sliding cross-bars, leaving the sides and ends closed, when the corners are fastened with pins. The whole weighs out little more than two pounds, and when rolled up does not occupy as much space as a blanket.

The Commissary-General and the Inspector express their determination to continue a thorough examination of all articles before they are accepted, and to reject all that are not up to the required standard. Their rejections have already produced a good effect upon the contractors, as is shown by the fact, that the number of badly made up articles delivered now is much smaller than it was a short time ago.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, which has been so long and so vexatiously delayed, were yesterday subjected to another disappointment, but having become used to the treatment, they took the matter very comfortably, under the belief that it would probably be the last one. The regimental order was received on Saturday, directing them to appear for parade at Washington Parade Ground, on Tuesday morning, preparatory to embarking for Washington. But this order was countermanded, and instead of it, an appearance for partial inspection and drill at their head-quarters, at Palace Garden, was substituted. The drill was very interesting. The large hall was filled with the friends of the regiment, male and female, but mostly by the latter, who evidently regarded this as the last interview many of them would enjoy with their friends. The unique and lively uniform of the Highlanders attracted much admiration, and the prospect of soon getting away, imparted unwonted animation to the troops. They are still in need of knapsack, haversack and arms, and a few require uniforms. The anxiety of Capt. SHILLINGLAW, and his whole company, the Ninth, to get into the service, led them to join the Constitution Guard, but as soon as it became evident that the Seventy-ninth Regiment would receive marching orders, they rejoined their favorite corps. Some of the companies lost large numbers of their men, who had left with the design of joining other commands, but are now all back again. They number ten full companies of seventy-five men each, and are commanded by Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT.

The following order, touching the Seventy-ninth, explains the position of this regiment at last accounts:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 27, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 233.—Brigadier-General WM. HALL, commanding First Division N. Y. S. M., is hereby directed to detail the Seventy-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Lieutenant-Colonel ELLIOTT, to proceed forthwith to the City of Washington and report to the Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General HALL will, however, not allow the aforesaid regiments to leave the State until they have been mustered into the service of the United States for three years.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adj't Gen.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

The grounds lately occupied by Col. ALLEN'S Zouaves, are now tenanted by Col. KERRIGAN's command, augmented to about 600 men, and rapidly filling up. It is expected that the ranks will be filled this week, and the Regiment uniformed and equipped. Meanwhile the boys are being thoroughly drilled. On the occasion of the difficulty with the Naval Brigade, yesterday, they manifested a readiness in forming companies and a determined resistance that surprised even some of the officers. Continued collisions are almost impossible of prevention, from the fact that the Naval Brigade is rationed in the same barracks. The atmosphere of Quarantine seems favorable to belligerency. The field-officers of this Regiment are as follows: Colonel, James E. Kerrigan; Lieutenant Colonel, Edmund C. Charles; Major, George Mountjoy; Surgeon, Samuel N. Fisk; Chaplain, Thos. D. Walden; Quartermaster, Wm. W. Cook; Adjutant, Acting-Lieut. Frank Webb. The encampment has been named Camp Arthur, in honor of Acting-Quartermaster Gen. ARTHUR, of Gov. MORGAN's staff.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

At last, Col. WILSON's Zouaves have received their uniforms, and a notification that their arms are *en route*. To-day, probably, the regiment will parade fully armed and equipped, and present an efficiency of drill—in the marchings, at least—unequaled by any other volunteer corps. Col. WILSON has received permission to march his men through the lower part of the City previous to departure for Washington, and felicitates himself that when the public sees the bearing of his men, the effect of many malicious reports concerning them will be destroyed. All they want is fair play at home, and a chance at the enemy. They will proceed to Washington in a few days.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Although the Brigade is under orders to report at Fort Monroe on the 29th inst., (to-day,) the departure was not effected, as contemplated, yesterday. The men having received their due bills, were necessarily jubilant, rather to the sacrifice of discipline, and resulting in a collision with Col. KERRIGAN's command, located in the Quarantine Grounds adjoining. But little blood was spilt, and by the posting of sentinels to keep the respective grounds clear, further difficulty was prevented. The steamer *Coatzacoalcos* was all ready yesterday afternoon to ship the Brigade, and the uniforms were all on board. It was expected when our reporter left last evening, that the Brigade would embark during the night, reaching Fort Monroe this evening.

PATRIOTIC LADIES OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The ladies of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, have patriotically devoted their attention to the making of Havelocks for the volunteers. Mrs. Duba, Misses Sarah and Ellen Wakely, Mrs. Height, and others, have distinguished themselves in the good work. Company C, of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, of this City, was entirely supplied with Havelocks by the ladies of this place.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Nothing of importance was done by this Committee yesterday. Mr. DRAPER, the Chairman, has not yet returned from Washington, but is expected back to-day. The Committee will continue to forward troops as fast as they are ready and inspected by United States officers. The Seventy-ninth Regiment and the Garibaldi Guard would have been forwarded yesterday but for the neglect of United States officer KEESE, who was to inspect them, but could not be found. A telegram was received from Gov. MORGAN, saying that they must not go until inspected and mustered into the United States service. They will probably leave to-day.

THE CAMP ON THE BATTERY.

Colonel TOWNSEND's Third Regiment still remains encamped on the Battery, anxiously awaiting orders to march. Sentinel duty and thorough drilling alone relieve the tedium of the delay.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT OF A MEMBER OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Scarcely had we chronicled the departure of the Ninth Regiment, when the body of one of the same corps was returned to this City, who accidentally lost his life while the train was stopping on Monday night at Bordentown. The name of the unfortunate young man is THOMAS C. POLLOCK, of Company D. A private, named BEERS, in jumping off, let his pistol fall, which was discharged by concussion, the charge from which knocked POLLOCK off the platform. On rising, he staggered and fell backward, and finally fell into the canal. His body was recovered, and sent back to the City, arriving here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE SECOND MAINE REGIMENT MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

The second Maine Regiment Col., JAMISON, now quartered at Willett's Point, was yesterday inspected, and mustered into the United States service for three years. The regiment consists of ten full companies, numbering 780 men. Two or three companies are lumbermen, and average nearly six feet each. The few cases of disease have nearly disappeared, and under their efficient drill are now in good condition to receive marching orders, and are anxious to move as soon as possible. The First Regiment is nearly ready to leave Portland, and they will probably go direct to the seat of operations.

THE PRIZE BARK OCTAVIA.

This bark, which was seized by the steamer *Star*, of the blockading squadron, was surrendered to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She sailed from Richmond for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, having a C. S. A. clearance.

THE NEW-YORK LEGION.

Gen. CURTIS has issued orders for the regiments attached to his brigade to prepare for encampment. This they will do as early as practicable. The Brooklyn Phalanx has become incorporated in this Legion. To one company of this command (Capt. GRASTO) there is to be a color presentation at Harlem, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Another company is going over to Riker's Island in a few days.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

At a meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five, held on Monday, it was decided to tender the command of all the military under the auspices of the Metropolitan Home Guard to Brig.-Gen. STORMS. Mr. SHAFFER, President of the organization, recently returned from Washington, and reports that the authorities in that city are disposed to favor the claims of the Home Guard, and will interest themselves in its behalf. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is now in Washington endeavoring to obtain a supply of arms and equipments; and it is confidently asserted, that if a sufficient quantity of arms be furnished, this organization will raise twenty-two regiments, one from each Ward, six of which they will place at the immediate disposal of Government.

PALACE GARDEN HOME GUARD.

The members of this organization assembled last evening, at Palace Garden, for drill. The force numbers, at present, 500 men and the active measures which have been taken to form companies in each Ward tends to a constant increase.

THE ALBANY REGIMENT OFF.

Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND's command, who have been encamped on the Battery since its arrival from Albany, leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe. Major-Gen. DIX has promulgated the following order:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEADQUARTERS, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 3.—Col FREDERICK TOWNSEND, of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, will get his command in readiness and embark to-morrow afternoon for Fortress Monroe. Upon arrival at that post he will report to the commanding officer.

By order of Major Gen. DIX.

BARRACKS AT THE FOOT OF FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NORTH RIVER.

Five Companies of Capt. JAMES' command, and five Companies belonging to the British Volunteers are quartered at the above barracks. Both men and officers express themselves satisfied, both in regard to the quality and quantity, with the rations provided there by the Sutler, Mr. WRIGHT.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Twelve hundred men have joined this regiment. Each recruiting officer has made an affidavit to the effect that every name inscribed on his roll is legitimate. Col. RIKER and Lieut.-Col. TISDALE pledge themselves, if called upon by the Union Defence Committee, to furnish in less than 48 hours a sufficient number of able bodied, healthy men, to form a regiment. Col. RIKER complains very much of the demoralizing effect it has upon the men by keeping them in the City; and states that the only way to make good soldiers is to keep them away from local and home influences. If this is the case, the sooner quarters are provided for them the better.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

The regiment raised under the auspices of the Old Wigwam, and of which Sachem WILLIAM D. KENNEDY is Colonel, was yesterday accepted by the Union Defence Committee, and will to-morrow proceed to the encampment selected for them, at Great Neck, opposite Flushing, Long Island. The regiment embarks from the foot of Tenth-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Union Defence Committee have undertaken the equipment of the corps, and guarantee its speedy call to active service.

A COMPANY FROM ELMIRA.

A Company, under command of Capt. DE WITT, will arrive from Elmira this morning. After breakfasting at the Park Barracks, they will march to East New-York and join Col. BAKER's California Regiment, which is at present quartered there.

LINCOLN GREENS.

A regiment bearing the above title is now being organized at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. Major BYRON, a distinguished East Indian officer, is in command. This corps will be officered exclusively by gentlemen who have seen active service. A few more recruits are wanted to make up the full complement.

AN ALBANY COMPANY COMING.

Capt. DWYER, with a company under his command, is expected here, to-day, from Albany. Capt. DWYER will attach his command to Col. MCCUNN's regiment.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGES FOR SOLDIERS.

All volunteers who wish to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, can obtain blank forms of temperance pledges free, by applying at No. 593 Hudson-street.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

A well known lawyer and democratic orator was summarily punished at a saloon in the vicinity of City Hall Square, Monday night, for uttering unpatriotic sentiments. He gave it as his opinion, that Col. ELLSWORTH had no business to enter the Marshall House at Alexandria, as it was invading private rights, and therefore the proprietor was justified in killing him. A bystander promptly knocked down the utterer of this opinion. The rebels have some sympathizers in this City, but they generally act with discretion and keep quiet.

Several letters from the Thirteenth Regiment, recently received in this City, state that the largest portion of the tobacco sent to the *privates* by Mr. LILIENTHAL, of New-York, was appropriated by the officers for their own use.

Mrs. MCDONALD, a refugee from Norfolk, Va., who, with five children, reached this City a few days since, and who supposed that her husband had been murdered by the rebels, has ascertained that he was forced into the rebel service, where he now remains, unable to get away.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which conveyed a portion of Col. ELLSWORTH's Zouaves to Alexandria on Thursday last, was commanded by Mr. PENDEGAST, keeper of a saloon on Myrtle-avenue, this city, and a member of one of the New-York Regiments. An officer, just returned from Washington, says, that it was only through the judicious management of Mr. PENDEGAST that the vessel was saved. On the return trip she leaked so badly that she settled to the guards, but by constant pumping and bailing she was finally got back to the Navy-yard and beached. A less resolute commander would have abandoned the steamer without attempting to bring her back to Washington. For the skillful manner in which he discharged this duty, Mr. PENDEGAST was noticed in an order read on parade the following evening—an honor highly prized by soldiers, because never awarded unless for distinguished service rendered.

Letters received yesterday from members of the Twenty-eighth, Fourteenth and Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiments, represent that all are in fine spirits. Fourteen of the Fourteenth Regiment refused to take the oath at Washington, although they well knew before they left as to the term of service, and also of the oath they would be required to take. An officer writes: "Some of these men were the most eager for a fray before leaving Brooklyn."

The following acknowledgments are made by Brig.-Gen. COOKE:

Received for the Twenty-eighth Regiment, from Trustees of First Universalist Society, Williamsburgh, by GEORGE RICARD, Esq., $76 53.

From ladies of Washington-street and Centenary Methodist Episcopal Churches, of Brooklyn—52 shirts and 50 pair of drawers.

From Mrs. GORDON—54 shirts and a lot of pocket handkerchiefs.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the following appeal for aid was presented, read, and in connection therewith, on motion of Alderman STRONG, a Committee was appointed to proceed to Albany, and invoke the aid of the State authorities.

GENTLEMEN—On the 21st day of April, 1861, orders were received from Albany to send the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments (from this county) to Washington. At that time the Thirteenth had 250 men, uniformed at their own expense, well drilled and serviceable. The Twenty-eighth had about the same number of men, and about two companies of 50 men each, just transferred from the Fourteenth, without rifles.

On the 23d, the Thirteenth Regiment (Col. ABEL SMITH) sailed in the *Marion*, with 600 men, (350 recruits,) the recruits without uniforms, deficient in supplies and equipments. They arrived at Annapolis, of which place they have been the garrison. Their acts are historical, and they have failed in nothing. They have done their duty. Since their departure 300 recruits have been sent to them. The City of Brooklyn has supplied the recruits with uniforms and other clothing, which were necessarily obtained in a hurried manner. The Thirteenth Regiment have done a great deal of hard duty, and have been much exposed to the weather, most of the men doing guard duty for twenty-four hours at a time, two or three times a week, and this with one suit of clothes and scarcely a change of underclothing, and many without serviceable shoes. At the time the regiment was hurried off, they were assured that proper supplies would be dispatched for them immediately. The clothing sent them and furnished the recruits varies in quality. The best is of satinet. The young men who comprise the Thirteenth, and doing hard duty faithfully and well, cannot do duty decently for three months with one pair of satinet pants, without a change, nor without shoes. The Twenty-eighth Regiment could not be sent off on the 23d of April for lack of arms, accoutrements and supplies. On the 21 of May they were supplied with 600 men, they arrived in Washington, and are now with the advance of the United States forces in Virginia. All the remarks applicable to the Thirteenth apply equally to the Twenty-eighth. From personal and thorough inspection made by myself and Major STEPHEN A. DODGE, Acting Brigade Inspector Fifth Brigade, both regiments on the 18th May inst. needed an entire suit of uniform clothing, of good quality, and shoes for the whole command.

I made application on that day to the United States Quartermaster's Department at Washington for clothing and shoes, and was assured that no clothing or shoes would be furnished to militia enlisted for three months.

Subsequently, and on the 23d, many of the Twenty-eighth being barefooted, and more nearly so, and the regiment wanted for service in the field, 260 pair of shoes were furnished them. The United States officer gave as a reason that the State was expected to furnish clothing for the three months' militia.

I am informed the State does not furnish clothing and shoes to troops mustered into the United States service for three months. I have made application to head quarters, and get no response. Many of the Thirteenth Regiment are entirely without shoes. A considerable number of that regiment are able and willing to furnish themselves with all things necessary. Many hundreds are unable to do so. I know no source of supply but Kings County, and I appeal to the city of Brooklyn to help. I am requested to do so by the Commandants of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth.

I have appealed to the Union Defence Committee of New-York. Their answer is unfavorable. They consider it out of their authority to clothe troops in service.

Again I appeal to the city of Brooklyn in behalf of these regiments. They are deserving of all our efforts. They are our own men, our own citizens, ordered out by our own State authorities. They are not volunteers.

In order to serve out their time creditably and decently, the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments should have each a suit of uniforms and shoes sufficient for use. I pray the Common Council will excuse anything like importunity in this matter. It is my duty to endeavor to have the wants of our men supplied, and my heart is with my duty.

With great respect, PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier-General, Fifth Brigade, N. Y. S. M.

The Brooklyn Phalanx was yesterday reinforced by three full companies from the country, thus filling the Regiment at once. The command will be ready for the mustering officer by Friday next.

A successful concert was given last evening in the Athenæum for the benefit of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

The friends of OLIVER T. BEARD—who went out as a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, and whose sermons so astonished the Secessionists—will be gratified to learn that he has been elected first lieutenant of a company in the Twentieth Regiment.

There was a flag-raising at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-street, yesterday, and also at the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn-street. There were interesting exercises at both places. Yesterday, at 2 P. M., a beautiful national flag was run up on the Hanson-place Baptist Church.

After the Stars and Stripes were waving in the breeze, addresses were made by C. H. BRACKETT, Esq., and Rev. Mr. LOWREY. The "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs were sung. There was a large audience in attendance.

A beautiful flag was also raised on the Washington street M. E. Church.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut. Gibson, of the U. S. A.; R. Thornton, of England; J. G. Valdez, of Vera Cruz; Capt. J. Kennedy, steamship *Etna*; P. C. Calhoun, of Bridgeport; and Mrs. Dyott, of Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

R. Sage, of Troy; E. Rice and W. Cook, of St. Paul; H. Sanford, of Bridgeport; Hon. A. Ely, of Rochester; A. C. Paige, of Schenectady; G. N. Mayo, of the U. S. N.; Col. Brigham, Capts W. T. Clark, McConnell, Lieuts Bailie and P. H. Jones, of the N. Y. S. M., are at the St. Nicholas.

Lieut. J. D. Pussey, of the U. S. A.; H. C. Kingsley, of New-Haven; E. N. Shelton, of Connecticut; C. Calhoun, of St. Louis, and R. P. Cowles, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle.

Hon. C. Sumner, of Boston; S. E. Simmons and lady, of New-York; J. H. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; A. M. Simpson, of California; T. R. Pierson, of Baltimore; S. S. Cobb, of Geneva; C. E. Noble, of New-Jersey, and E. D. Tisdall, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan.

Lieutenants J. W. Simonton and Ammell, and Col. Simonton are at the St. Denis.

Prof. A. C. Turning of New Haven, and Col. A. E. Belcher of Texas, are at Union place Hotel.

Dr. E. H. Abodie and family, U. S. A., W. E. Sanford of Canada, L. B. Harrison of Cincinnati, Judge Sherman and lady of Newburgh, and W. T. Berry of Nashville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A DISCOURSE ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF DR. FRANCIS.—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT is announced to deliver a discourse in the hall of the Historical Society, this evening, before the New-York Academy of Medicine, on the life and character of the late Dr. J. W. FRANCIS.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR, a more active demand. WHEAT less doing; small parcels Red State $1 20 and White Canada $1 40. RYE 65c. CORN in light supply and active demand; sales of 15,000 bushels at 33c.@45c.; West Mixed 46c. and Western Yellow. BARLEY dull at 65c. for Canada West. OATS 30½c. for Canada East and 34c. for State; sales, 10,000 bushels. WHISKY 16c.@16½c.; sales, 350 bbls. Received by Central Railroad for Boston and the East, 3,141 bbls. Flour, 11 bbls. Beef, 509 bbls. Pork, and 183 bbls. Provisions. For New-York, 4,383 bbls. Flour, 210 bbls. Whisky, 38 bbls. Beef, 60 bbls. Pork. Shipped by tows to New-York, May 27, 29,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Rye, 104,400 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Oats, 50,000 bushels Malt.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand; sales 800 bbls., at $4 87½@$5 12½ for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5@$5 50 for fair to choice extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 62½@$6 25 for double extra. WHEAT steady, and in good demand; sales 2,000 bushels Canada Club, at 99c.; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 94c. CORN quiet; sales 10,000 bushels, at 34c.@35c. OATS steady; sales 28,000 bushels, at 24c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—12c. for Corn, and 13c. for Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—10,300 bbls. Flour, 277,000 bushels Wheat, 193,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 90,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR steady, at $5 25 for fancy. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,000 bushels White Canadian, at $1 35. CORN dull; sales, 2,000 bushels New Illinois, at 36c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 30c. on Flour, 8½c. on Wheat, and 7½ on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2,259 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 36,300 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 27.

The Currency question is now in a fair way of being settled. The banks only receive on deposit today gold, Eastern Indiana and Iowa currency. FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm, at 4c.@5c. advance; 79c.@80c. for No. 1, payable in gold. CORN advanced 2c.; sales at 25½c. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn. Exchange on New-York, ½ premium for Ohio and Indiana currency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 28.

COTTON—Sales of 217 bales. No other sales past three days. Receipts for three days, 1,520 bales, against 3,100 bales for the same time last year. Exports, 19,000 bales; total exports for the season, 1,884,000 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $9. CORN, 75c.@85c. PORK, $25. COFFEE, 15c.@18c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $4 50 for superfine. WHISKY dull at 12½c. Nothing doing in PROVISIONS. Currency scarce. Exchange dull at ¼c.@⅜c. Gold very dull—par@⅛ prem.; large sales at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels Red, $1 35@$1 40; White, $1 45@$1 60. CORN firm; sales 80,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c. WHISKY dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 28.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	60,525,000
Specie	6,402,700
Due from other Banks	7,144,500
Due to other Banks	8,300,800
Deposits	18,586,000
Circulation	6,280,800

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 15¾; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾; Sight Exchange on New York unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 28—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—J. H. Lurmann, T. F. H. Meyer, Jos. Baum, lady and 3 children, Edward Pavenstedt, Mrs. Averlak Holscker, Misses Adele and Mary Heineken, Miss Caroline Colby, Mrs. Johanne Jellinghaus, Miss Anne Jellinghaus, Miss Sophie Laner, C. L. Cole, G. B. Marsh, Adolph Lang, Nicolas de Bourbon and lady, Dwight Morris, P. J. Classen, F. W. Downing, T. B. Boulepart and lady, Jean Lescarli.

In schr. J. B. Myers, from Galveston—H. P. Conner, Spear, Isaac Devine, J. H. Brush, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Miss Mary E. Smith, Miss Nellie M. Smith, Mrs Nesmith, T. M. Bradshaw, S. P. Richards.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets....... 7 23 | Moon rises..11 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 40 | Gov. Island..12 29 | Hell Gate... 1 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia. ——.

Ships Dreadnaught, Samuels, Liverpool, D. Ogden; J. H. Elliott, Tucker, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith; Courier, (Br.,) Wyatt, Liverpool, Gillespie Dean & Co.; Otamonthe, Allen, Boston, S. G. Wees & Co.; Pelican State, Morse, Bristol, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Orinoco, Tabbut, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Princeton, Seeley, Demerara, ——; Almendras, French, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Brigs Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, ——; Istock M., (Aus.,) Faicawich, Cork and a market, Holmboe & Tetens; Mary McRay, Crocker, Liverpool, F. T. Mentell & Barton; Manzanilla, Bartlett, Salem, ——; J. Jex, Munson, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; J. Jewett, Mount, Constantinople, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Schooners Mignionette, Jones, Fort Monroe; Orris, Anderson, St. Pierre, B. F. Small; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.) Wenke, Bremen and Southampton May 15, with mdse. and 621 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed the Needles at 4 P. M. of the 15th; Arrived off the Battery at 5:40 A. M., had very changeable weather the entire passage; the middle part stormy with a high sea for several ds. May 17, lat. 48 36, lon. 14 40 passed Eng. ship Agamemnon and Eng. bark Queen of Sheba, both stg. eastward. 23d, lat. 45, lon. 43 70 passed Eng bark Alan Ber bound W., with foretopmast and maintopmast overboard; 21st lat. 43 46, lon. 48 08, between 12 and 5 P. M., passed a number of icebergs of different sizes, some about 100 feet high; passed Sandy Hook 28th at 3 A. M.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark B. Fountain, (of St. George Me.,) Keller, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess. Been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with very heavy weather.

Brig Royalston, (of Calais,) Robinson, Messina 64 ds., passed Gibraltar April 11, with fruit, bound to Philadelphia; put into this port for repairs, having on the 20th inst., lat. 30 30, lon. 71, during a heavy gale from S. E., carried away foremast, maintopmast, jib boom, stove bulwarks, split sails &c.

Brig H. Hallock, King, Arroyo, P. R., 12ds., with sugar to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Manzanilla, Bartlett, Rondout, with coal, for Salem.

Brig Josiah Jex, Munson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Chief, (of Harwich,) Kelly, Matanzas May 16, with fruit, &c., to order. Experienced heavy weather on the passage. On the coast of Cuba saw two water spouts; on the night of the 20th, 60 miles to the southward and eastward of Hatteras, was struck by a whirlwind; next day, during a gale from N. E., 66 miles N. E. from Hatteras, drifted down to lat. 33 30; off Hatteras, passed spars of some wrecked vessel; 27th, at 1 P. M., off Barnegat, took a squall, which blew with perfect violence until sunset.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Cobb, Galveston 18 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Noncross & Prince. May 15, lat. 23 40, lon. 90, spoke schr. Hobart, from Lavacca for New-York, with United States troops on board.

Schr. E. Smith, (of Harwich,) Snow, Port au-Platt May 15, with mahogany, hides, &c., to R. Thackeray. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Congress, Rosebrook, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Carroll, Velsor, Elizabethport, with coal, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Bercine, Champlin, Elizabethport, with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. Vesper, Stoots, Elizabethport, with coal, for Hartford.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Elizabethport, with coal, for Allyn's Point.

Schr. Highlander, Nickerson, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Quickstep, Richardson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Madonna, ——, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Agate, Cox, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Patriot, Sommer, Baltimore 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Breeze, Dyer, Baltimore 3 ds., with oysters.

Sloop M. L. Compton, Dupuy, Elizabethport, with coal for New Haven.

WIND—During the day from N. W.

Below.

Ship Great Northern, (Br., of Liverpool) Houston, Bombay Jan. 14.

Ship Pacific, Hall, Havana, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Humboldt, (Ham.,) from Hamburg.

Bark Celia, (of Halifax) from ——.

Bark Parana, Lowe, Rio Janeiro.—All at anchor on the Bar—reported by Capt. E. Fountain, of steamtug Underwriter.

Bark George Thomas, from Sagua.

Brig Moonlight, from Matanzas.

Schr. S. D. Small, from Matanzas, 15 ds.—All three by pilot boat Nettle, No. 20.

Bark H. L. Rutger, Delano, Key West.

Sailed.

May 28—Steamships State of Georgia, Fort Monroe; Primero, Havana. Ships Ellen Austin, Liverpool; Empire State, do. Barks Baltic, (Rus.,) London; N. W. Bridge, Havana; Lucy, Cork; Princeton, Demerara. Brigs Lottery, Labrador; Costa Rica, Aspinwall; Istock M., (Aus.,) Cork.

May 27—Ships Carolus Magnus, for Havre; Forest City, for Glasgow. Barks Acme, for Vera Cruz; John Payson, for Havana; Andes, for Portland.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. F. Nelson, Sandy Hook pilot, who came up in the steamship New York from Bremen, this morning, reports the main light on Sandy Hook as being not lighted from 2 o'clock till daylight.

MONTEVIDEO, April 15.—The schr. Emily Keith, of New Orleans, from Buenos Ayres bound to New-York with a cargo of wool and hides, put into this port on the 13th, with loss of bowsprit, sails, foremast sprung, and other damage, having met with a disaster in a gale off the Capes of this river.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
CARLOTTA PATTI.
The public are respectfully informed that
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
will give ONE GRAND CONCERT on
THURSDAY EVENING, May 30,
prior to her departure for the West and Canada.
Miss PATTI will be assisted on this occasion by
Mme. AMALIA STRAKOSCH
Signor BRIGNOLI
Signor ETTORE BARILI
And GEO. WM. WARREN.
Conductor..........Signor ANTONIO BARILI.
Admission ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can be obtained at the music store of L. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway and Wm. Hall & Son.
Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROWNE & NICHOLS Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st. Magnificent sale.

Signor Topi, of Italy, respectfully announces the above sale of superb goods, of superb real Italian marble statuary and alabaster goods.

Elegant vases of classic designs, fonts, urns, groups, classical Hebe, Roman, Grecian, Neapolitan, and other well known forms of vases, statues and groups of sculptured alabaster figures of entirely new styles and designs.

Bohemian glass from the Imperial Manufactory at Prague, viz: vases, decanters, etagere ornaments, toilet bottles, dessert services, fruit sets, cawaffee and tumbler champagnes, clarets, wines decanters in sets and pairs, claret sets, goblet and hock wine decanters, fruit bowls, dishes, sets of toilet and puff-boxes, vere de aux set, &c., &c.

French decorated China tea and coffee sets, ditto for silver, fruit sets, tete-a-tete sets, coffee cups and saucers, &c.

Superior silver-plated ware.

Tea sets, waiters, knives, forks, spoons, casters, ice pitchers, &c.

Kerosene oil lamps—a superb collection of ruby crystal, cerulean and other foreign manufacture.

The above rich collection will be sold without any reserve.

Goods can be carefully packed for the country.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 165 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood amoire-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases; elegant rosewood and walnut etageres; carved walnut and oak buffets; oak and walnut library and dining room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GRAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT—AT THE Church of the Puritans, Union square, for the benefit of the Imperial Zouaves, Col. Merritt, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 30, by twelve celebrated young vocalists, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS; and an address by THEODORE TILTON, Esq. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents. Tickets to be had at Waters', No. 333, and Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.—Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well-known line sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates; and drafts issued as sums of any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

LOST—ON MONDAY, IN SIXTH-AVE. OR 16th-st., A CHILD'S SMALL BLACK SILK CAPE; the finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to the owner's, No. 56 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; no objection to assisting in washing, if required; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can give best reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 244 6th-av., in the rear building, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place; she is willing and obliging. Call for two days, at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and children's clothing; good City reference can be had. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third story, front room.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 27.

The New-Hampshire Regiment left Baltimore at 7 o'clock. They will be quartered to-night about town, and go into camp at Kalorama to-morrow.

I am permitted by a friend to use the following letter from Western Virginia, received to-day:

FETTERMAN, Va., Friday, May 24.

I received your favor on the 22d inst. There is still much excitement here. Six hundred more State troops arrived here to-day, and still more are coming. We have now 1,000 in Fetterman. If I had a cannon in my yard, I could blow them to—where they belong. Those who came to-day brought several wagon loads of guns. We are anxiously looking for help from Ohio to drive them off. There are 21,000 United States troops at Columbus, Ohio, waiting to move. I hope they will come soon.

The little county of Taylor gave 700 majority against secession. The vote in Grafton was 451 against secession, to 1 for it.

One of the traitors standing guard, last night, shot a good Union man dead, as he was passing to go to town. It is an awful state of affairs here—fathers against sons, brothers against brothers. I thank God I have no relatives among the traitors. We have a Union force enough in our own section, to sweep them from the face of the earth, but we have no authority to act under. If we had a United States officer to lead, we would give them thunder! It is thought the Government will take possession of this railroad.

P. S.—GRAFTON, May 25.—State troops have marched to this place from Fetterman, and taken possession of the machine-shops and engine-houses. All work is stopped.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Some gentlemen arrived to-night from Florida. They represent the people all up in arms, well equipped, and determined to resist the Government to the last extremity.

They expected Pickens to be attacked before this time, but probably base their opinion upon statements of the secession troops, without any real reason for it. One of them, who came through Savannah, says that four steel rifled cannon from England had been landed there. He says the blockade at that port is not yet effective, and vessels pass out and into that harbor. He also represents most of the soldiers in Florida armed with guns, revolvers and bowie knives. These gentlemen are Union men who went from the North, and were compelled to leave. They experienced many indignities and much trouble.

THE POSITION OF MEXICO.

Advices received from Mexico leave no room to doubt that the Government of that country will occupy a position of hostility to the Southern Confederacy.

Notwithstanding the representations of gentlemen who have traveled through the rebel States, I am confident there are no large bodies of rebel troops in condition to resist the Federal Government. For instance, it has been daily reported that 8,000 rebels were between Alexandria and Fairfax Court-house. To-day a scouting party of twenty-five horse went out to test the truth of the statement. Our troops went to the edge of the village, without encountering any rebels. In the village they came upon the pickets of a rebel troop of cavalry, about eighty strong, that could be seen drilling in the Court-house square. The two pickets were captured by our troops, and brought away, as the commanding officer of the scouting party did not think it prudent to risk an encounter with a force so much larger than his own. In this case you will see 80 stood for 8,000, and I presume this is a fair sample of the exaggerations usually indulged in by those who report the rebel gatherings.

THE TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

It is reliably ascertained that the troops at Harper's Ferry are decreasing in numbers, and that there is a probability of the abandonment of that point. They are certainly short of provisions, and must soon leave their present position for some place where food can be obtained.

I have information from Richmond, which is reliable, that flour is selling in that city at fifteen dollars a barrel and bacon at twenty-five cents a pound. Vegetables are plenty, however, the supply for the New-York market being turned into Richmond.

AMMUNITION SHORT.

The Government has information that powder and caps are very much in demand, and that for the want of powder, the rebels can gain but little by the immense number of guns they stole from the Government.

There are, I see, some fears expressed that the Government will hesitate to go into Virginia, and the *Journal of Commerce* endeavors to show that thus far the Federal forces have occupied only the old District of Columbia. If the Government has confined its operations to the District, it has been because the Territory embraced the only strategic points necessary to be occupied at present. When the Government is prepared to make another advance, it will go on as regardless of the assumed sovereignty of Virginia, as it would be of the asserted sovereignty of Timbuctoo, or any other heathen oligarchy. There is to be no recognition of geographical lines, the whole country being considered as belonging to the Government. Those who hope for a vigorous prosecution of the war, need have no fears on that account.

President LINCOLN, Secretary CAMERON, Secretary CHASE and Hon. N. P. BANKS visited the Ohio Regiments this afternoon. They reviewed the Second Regiment, and warmly commended the efficiency of the men.

EX-GOV. BANKS AS QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

It is probable that Hon. N. P. BANKS will be appointed a Major-General, and be detailed to take command of the Quartermaster's Department. Secretary CAMERON is anxious to secure the services of a gentleman of capacity and integrity, to take charge of this important branch of his Department. He is disgusted and worried by the importunities of the sharks and vampires, who are endeavoring to swindle the Government. If Mr. BANKS will accept this duty, he will certainly be appointed. His admitted executive ability and reputation for honesty would be a guarantee to the country that the duties of the Department would be faithfully and honestly executed. It is unnecessary to say that if Mr. BANKS does assume the Quartermaster's staff, he will make short work of red tape.

The President this evening signed the commission of GEORGE DENNISON, as Naval Officer of the port of New-York. He leaves for home to-morrow.

LEO.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, May 27.

The work of fortifying this place is progressing rapidly. The levee between the St. Charles Hotel and the Point, is literally covered with men tearing up the Illinois Central Railroad tracks, wheeling earth, &c.

Passengers from the South report a continued concentration of troops at Randolph. A considerable number arrived there to-day, and more are expected to-night. They are quite jubilant in Memphis over the reported victories in Virginia.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION.

FRANKFORT, Monday, May 27.

The Border State Convention met here to-day. Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN was appointed Chairman, and ORLANDO BROWN Secretary.

Delegates from Missouri and Kentucky were present.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, to await the arrival of delegates who are on their way hither.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Monday, May 27.

Gov. HICKS arrived here, this morning, and rejoined his family for the first time since the occupancy of Annapolis by the Federal troops.

The American flag floats over the city from the State House. During the morning the Governor accompanied Col. SMITH to Fort McHenry.

All is quiet hereabout. The Sixth Regiment, New-York, Col. PINCKNEY, still occupy the fortifications on the North bank of the Severn River, while the Thirteenth Regiment commands the Naval Academy grounds.

Telegraphic communication has been opened between Washington and Alexandria. The line is in charge of the Government.

FROM THE TWENTIETH (N. Y.) REGIMENT.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Thursday, May 23, 1861.

The present *status* of the New-York Twentieth Regiment affords but meagre material for exciting narrative. We are stationed at Annapolis Junction, where the road running westward from Annapolis City connects with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, being distant from Washington 22 miles, from Baltimore 18, and from Annapolis 20 miles. A portion of our force are distributed along the railway leading to Annapolis, as a picket guard. Our position, although a highly responsible one, is not the most completely suited to the tastes of the ardent soldier, who is never fully in his element except when in the actual pursuit of the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. Ours are the more prosy duties of camp life. We pass our time, and sorely tempt our patience in exhausting drills, and wearisome guard duty. Our appetites, too, are sorely aggravated with biscuit of adamantine hardness, and meat tough and salt beyond description. Sleeping upon the damp ground, and standing at lonesome outposts, exposed hour after hour to the chill night air, or the parching sunshine, is also a part of our daily experience. All these things, however, are tolerably well endured because they were anticipated.

But these are not the only ardor-dampening influences that are brought to bear upon us. Although we have now been a full month in the service, we are most lamentably destitute of clothing, arms and equipments in general. Some of our boys are entirely barefooted, others are without coats, pants, shirts, and other necessary articles of clothing few of them are provided with cartridge-boxes, and none of them may be said to be fully and thoroughly equipped. We cannot impute this unfortunate state of things to our field-officers, who, we believe, have done everything in their power for our relief. We feel, however, that a screw is loose somewhere, and somebody is to be blamed for it. We are not addicted to gratuitous grumbling, and yet it is not to be wondered at that some of our barefooted and ragged braves should occasionally give expression to a little ill-feeling, and represent themselves to be the most shabbily treated of all Uncle Sam's soldiery. One month of our service has just expired, and the regiment is just getting over the disappointment of not being visited by the paymaster. It is really too bad that men who are willing to endure all the privations, and accept all the hazards of a soldier's life, should not receive their sorry stipend of eleven dollars, at the expiration of each month, promptly. Few of our men have families—and fewer still a cent of spending money; and yet, without a little ready change, they cannot procure so much as a three-cent paper of tobacco, or a letter stamp, to send a friendly word to relatives and friends far away. They feel, furthermore, that they are subject to extraordinary dangers, and prefer to make the most of their money, while they are in a condition to enjoy it. Our men did not enlist in the service from mercenary considerations, and consequently, no serious disaffection may be apprehended on this score—although I am certain, that should the Government manifest a little more regard for their personal comfort, it would find them a much more cheerful, if not more efficient body of soldiers.

Our regiment has been the recipient of valuable favors from private sources. The good people of Ulster furnished us a large quantity of clothing previous to our departure. The father of our estimable Colonel, Hon. ZADOCK PRATT, of Prattsville, presented us, about a week since, with six firkins of butter; and the Colonel's excellent wife has contributed from her pocket money, the sum of $250, to be distributed among the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Since writing the above, I have received an intimation that we are soon to be transferred to another command. As active hostilities appear to be the order of the day, we may soon be regaled with the smell of gunpowder.

B.

LETTER FROM THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

HEAD QUARTERS GEN. SANDFORD,
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Monday, May 27, 1861.

The Eighth New-York Regiment moved to this point in Virginia at noon on Sunday last, and occupied the grounds and residence of Gen. LEE, now in the Confederate army at the South. These grounds are hallowed as being once the estate of the CUSTIS family, from whom sprang the wife of WASHINGTON. The camp is situated at the rear of the mansion, amid a beautiful grove of oaks. The view from the mansion commands a splendid view of the Potomac and the City of Washington. Our troop of artillery joined us to-day, after being separated about three weeks, being detained at Annapolis for the protection of that place. The Eighth Regiment is held in the highest esteem by the Washingtonians, and holds the post of honor to Gen. SANDFORD. Here we hope to obtain some rest, after our five weeks of the most arduous campaigning. Our officers have been most assiduous in their labors to render the men under their command comfortable, and no amount of praise is too great for their gallant efforts.

The account detailed in the editorial of Saturday last, in the *Herald* of your City, of an attack upon the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments of New-York, is a most unqualified fabrication, and is severely commented upon by all parties here in Washington. The facts are simply these: A body of troops stationed in Georgetown were practicing with their howitzers in the street, firing and discharging three rounds of blank cartridges, contrary to orders, which immediately alarmed the military in Washington, but when the cause was definitely ascertained, the troops all quietly returned to their quarters. This was all the detail of the tremendous attack upon the Seventh and Twelfth.

Entrenchments are being thrown up all along the banks of the Potomac, from the Long Bridge at Washington to Alexandria, by Southern troops on the Virginia shore, and woe to the secession troops who dare attempt the occupation of the Virginia frontier, in the vicinity of Washington. How long we are to remain at this post it is impossible to say, but one thing is certain, wherever the Eighth New-York Regiment is ordered to proceed, thither it will most certainly go, or be annihilated in the attempt. All are well.

S. A. W.

FLAG RAISING AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, May 28.

A tremendous meeting was held to-day, to celebrate the raising of a flag on a pole erected for the City, under the supervision of O. H. BOOTH, Esq. Five companies of the Twenty-first Regiment, two volunteer companies, and the entire Fire Department paraded. At least 10,000 people were present.

MORE TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of May 24, hints thus at troubles still brooding in Missouri:

Reports from Jefferson City, last evening, state that the State troops at Jefferson City have refused to disband upon the order of the Governor and Gen. PRICE. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by the Secessionists at the arrangement made with Gen. HARNEY. If this report be true, it becomes the duty of the Government to assist the State in carrying out the programme which has been agreed upon between Gen. HARNEY and the State of Missouri. We believe, notwithstanding these rumors, that the armed gangs at Jefferson City will think better of it, and return to their homes.

One hundred men, with six pieces of cannon, arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, upon the *White Cloud*, from Independence.

Our informant states that considerable excitement prevails at Jefferson City, in consequence of the discovery of an attempt to poison the troops by putting arsenic in the flour from which their bread is made. It appears that a Union man is baker to the troops, and a Secessionist, in order to effect his destruction, had made an arrangement with a negress to poison the bread. She informed against him, and spies were placed so as to overhear the conversation between him and the woman, when he was arrested and placed in jail. A proposition was made to hang him, but it was overruled.

FROM CAIRO.

In the Chicago *Journal* of May 25, we find the following late intelligence from Cairo:

We learn direct from Cairo that several large Columbiads have arrived there—that the work of fortifying the town is progressing vigorously, and will soon be rendered completely impregnable. The large guns arriving will be immediately mounted in proper position on the works along the rivers, and nothing will be left undone to prepare for any emergency.

Recent movements of rebel troops in Tennessee, under PILLOW, and other facts that have come to the knowledge of Gen. PRENTISS, indicate that the design of attacking Cairo has by no means been abandoned by the traitors. Steamboats are being piratically seized between New-Orleans and Memphis, and placed into the service of the rebels, who, from all appearances, are actively preparing for offensive as well as defensive operations.

The blockade at Cairo on downward-bound boats is now complete, and such is also the fact at Memphis on upward-bound boats; so that navigation and commerce on the Mississippi, below Cairo, are entirely stopped.

The troops at Cairo are now in good spirits, and every additional fact adding to the prospect of a fight with the rebels, increases their courage and cheerfulness.

The "armed neutrality" proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, is regarded by intelligent men at Cairo as "the richest joke of the season," inasmuch as they have positive knowledge of the organization and equipment of Kentucky troops in the cause of the rebellion, under the aid, sanction and encouragement of MAGOFFIN and other professed "neutrals" in that State. It seems evident that Kentucky is trying to "play 'Possum" towards the Government and the North.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE GARIBALDI GUARD.

In olden times, when the Latin races poured forth their thousands to punish the infidel history recorded their prowess and their career of glory gave birth to a new word—Chivalry. To-day, when the stake is greater than it was then, and when the word is in danger of losing its significance, we find the descendants of these heroic peoples true to their historic fame. Once more they have buckled on their armor to succor the distressed, to rescue the helpless from captivity, to avenge a grievous wrong to the civilization of the age, and to make a name in the brilliant pages of the only pure history in the world. It is the privilege of the Garibaldi Guard to renew the great traditions of the several nationalities of which it is composed. Those who saw the noble battalions, as they filed down Broadway yesterday, cannot doubt the manly strength that will do this. A finer body of men has not left the City. The majority have seen service in other fields; know what war means, and would not, except from that sense of duty which makes all men heroes, renew its horrors. But the cause for which they now fight is their own cause, and, we may depend upon it, they will make it good. No knightly behest is more sacred to them than the championship of the Union; no *devoir* more gallant than fighting for its preservation.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the path of glory, like the course of true love, never does run smooth. Thus, although expectant crowds were waiting in Broadway so early as 1 o'clock, it was long past 6 when the regiment made its appearance. If the thing had been a show, merely, this would have been voted a bore, but as it was a parting—and we are always slow and loth to say Farewell—it was borne with fortitude. When the fellows came along, they were hailed with a storm of applause. The good word was thrown to them as a blessing in all the languages of Europe; and flowers, too, to remind them of the tender ones they have left at home. On all the prominent corners, and at the various hotels, the enthusiasm was tremendous. A regiment so peculiarly constituted has infinite ramifications, and the warm Southern elements it represents gushed forth yesterday as it has never done before in this City.

The line was to have started from Lafayette place at 1 o'clock but owing to a modern invention called red tape, it was deferred until a much later hour. The article in question exhibited itself in the shape of an order from Gov. MORGAN, to the effect that the Regiment must not proceed until it had been regularly mustered and inspected. Why this was not done before does not appear, and it is equally inscrutable why the ceremony should have become inevitable at the last moment. There was no objection on the part of the men. There they were, ready to be punched in the ribs by the Doctor and counted by the other gentleman. But the officials, whose duty it was to perform these pleasing offices, were not to be found. Col. KEYES said he had no authority, and so did Capt. HAYMAN, whilst Capt. SMITH and Lieut. COGSWELL were away on other duty. So the men were kept on the anxious seat for several hours, and a rumor spread around that orders had come from Albany that they were to return to their quarters; whereupon another rumor got wind that Col. D'UTASSY did not see it, and would incontinently proceed to Washington, whether Albany liked it or not. After which Capt. FRANKLIN was hunted up, the inspection and muster made, and the Regiment went on its way rejoicing, but without arms, for there were but 100 muskets to protect the flags. Otherwise the Garibaldians were equipped superbly. Their dress was soldierly, and became the stalwart fellows. Six vivandieres marched bravely in the ranks; there will be ten—one for each company—when matters are arranged. The Regiment fights, of course, under the United States flag, but carries also the paternal colors of Italy and Hungary, bearing, in addition, little guide flags representing the nationalities of the various companies (one—a Swiss flag—was presented yesterday by a committee of ladies from Hoboken.)

The *personnel* of the Garibaldi Guard is composed as follows: two companies of Hungarians, four of Germans, one of French, one of Spanish, one of Italians, and one of Swiss. These have been raised in something less than a month, and with but trifling cost to the City. The Union Defence Committee, however, have taken much interest in its fortunes, and have liberally supplied it with the sinews of war.

After covering the route mentioned in yesterday's paper, (where also can be found the list of officers,) the brave fellows took their departure from Cortlandt street about 7 o'clock, and started for Philadelphia by the 9 o'clock. *They* will not forget the parting, and we shall certainly not be allowed to forget their absence.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Head-quarters of Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELSH, Jr., at the new State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh-avenue, are now excellently arranged, and the work of furnishing the State troops is progressing rapidly and in good order. There are in the Arsenal waist belts, gun-slings, cartridge-boxes, cap-boxes, canteens, &c., for 28,000 men, besides a large number of accoutrements for non-commissioned officers, and tents of various sizes. The improvement in the Department since it has been located at the Arsenal is remarkable. At first the absolute necessity for the utmost dispatch in furnishing accoutrements for the regiments that were among the first to leave, rendered a thorough inspection of the articles furnished almost impossible, and therefore some articles were delivered which, had there been more time for examination, would have been rejected. This was the case with a number of rubber knapsacks, which, instead of being made of one piece of cloth, as per sample, were made of pieces glued together, so that, when exposed to the pressure of the clothing with which they were filled, under the heat of the sun, they parted, and were useless. They were returned, and the contractor will be required to make good the loss, either by paying damages or by furnishing others, properly made, provided any more of the rubber knapsacks are wanted. Such, however, is not probable, as there are serious objections to rubber knapsacks, even when well made. Experience has shown that the odor from them is offensive at any time, and when exposed to the sun's rays it is sickening. The same is true of canteens made of the same material, with the addition that water carried in them for a few hours becomes totally unfit for drinking purposes. Canteens made of block tin, and covered properly, are much better. There are some very good ones now at the Arsenal. The favorite materials for knapsacks and haversacks is what is called "leather cloth." It is not odorous, looks well, and does not crack in the sun. It is much used in Central America for kindred purposes, is very light, and endures a warm Southern climate better than any other material that has been tried. There are some knapsacks and haversacks of this material at the Arsenal, which are exceedingly well put together. If the State authorities can induce the contractors to use the leather instead of the rubber cloth, and make it up as well as the samples we examined yesterday, they will merit the thanks of the New-York regiments. Of cartridge boxes and cap boxes, but one kind was seen. They are made of good leather, and are put together in the very best manner. They have been thoroughly examined by Inspector JOHN W. RITCH, and the few in which any flaw was found have been rejected. The waist-belts, gun-slings, and other belts which have passed inspection and been inspected, are made of saddle-leather, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to those who wear them. The tents generally are of the usual form; some have been rejected on account of inferior workmanship, but such as have been accepted look as if they would stand service. There was one small tent exhibited yesterday, which, in case of a march without the baggage-wagons, would, we should suppose, be of good service. It is intended as a cover for one man while sleeping, and is composed simply of a small piece of canvas, raised about two feet at one end by sliding cross-bars, leaving the sides and ends closed, when the corners are fastened with pins. The whole weighs but little more than two pounds, and when rolled up does not occupy as much space as a blanket.

The Commissary-General and the Inspector express their determination to continue a thorough examination of all articles before they are accepted, and to reject all that are not up to the required standard. Their rejections have already produced a good effect upon the contractors, as is shown by the fact, that the number of badly made up articles delivered now is much smaller than it was a short time ago.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, which has been so long and so vexatiously delayed, were yesterday subjected to another disappointment, but having become used to the treatment, they took the matter very comfortably, under the belief that it would probably be the last one. The regimental order was received on Saturday, directing them to appear for parade at Washington Parade Ground, on Tuesday morning, preparatory to embarking for Washington. But this order was countermanded, and instead of it, an appearance for partial inspection and drill at their head-quarters, at Palace Garden, was substituted. The drill was very interesting. The large hall was filled with the friends of the regiment, male and female, but mostly by the latter, who evidently regarded this as the last interview many of them would enjoy with their friends. The unique and lively uniform of the Highlanders attracted much admiration, and the prospect of soon getting away, imparted unwonted animation to the troops. They are still in need of knapsack, haversack and arms, and a few require uniforms. The anxiety of Capt. SHILLINGLAW, and his whole company, the Ninth, to get into the service, led them to join the Constitution Guard, but as soon as it became evident that the Seventy-ninth Regiment would receive marching orders, they rejoined their favorite corps. Some of the companies lost large numbers of their men, who had left with the design of joining other commands, but are now all back again. They number ten full companies of seventy-five men each, and are commanded by Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT.

The following order, touching the Seventy-ninth, explains the position of this regiment at last accounts:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 27, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 233.—Brigadier-General WM. HALL, commanding First Division N. Y. S. M., is hereby directed to detail the Seventy-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Lieutenant-Colonel ELLIOTT, to proceed forthwith to the City of Washington and report to the Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General HALL will, however, not allow the aforesaid regiments to leave the State until they have been mustered into the service of the United States for three years.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adj't Gen.

COL. KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

The grounds lately occupied by Col. ALLEN'S Zouaves, are now tenanted by Col KERRIGAN'S command, augmented to about 600 men, and rapidly filling up. It is expected that the ranks will be filled this week, and the Regiment uniformed and equipped. Meanwhile the boys are being thoroughly drilled. On the occasion of the difficulty with the Naval Brigade, yesterday, they manifested a readiness in forming companies and a determined resistance that surprised even some of the officers. Continued collisions are almost impossible of prevention, from the fact that the Naval Brigade is rationed in the same barracks. The atmosphere of Quarantine seems favorable to belligerency. The field-officers of this Regiment are as follows: Colonel, James E. Kerrigan; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edmund C. Charles; Major, George Mountjoy; Surgeon, Samuel N. Fisk; Chaplain, Thos. D. Walden; Quartermaster, Wm. W. Cook; Adjutant, Acting-Lieut. Frank Webb. The encampment has been named Camp Arthur, in honor of Acting-Quartermaster Gen. ARTHUR, of Gov. MORGAN'S staff.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

At last, Col. WILSON'S Zouaves have received their uniforms, and a notification that their arms are *en route*. To-day, probably, the regiment will parade fully armed and equipped, and present an efficiency of drill—in the marchings, at least—unequaled by any other volunteer corps. Col. WILSON has received permission to march his men through the lower part of the City previous to departure for Washington, and felicitates himself that when the public sees the bearing of his men, the effect of many malicious reports concerning them will be destroyed. All they want is fair play at home, and a chance at the enemy. They will proceed to Washington in a few days.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Although the Brigade is under orders to report at Fort Monroe on the 29th inst., (to day,) the departure was not effected, as contemplated, yesterday. The men having received their due bills, were necessarily jubilant, rather to the sacrifice of discipline, and resulting in a collision with Col. KERRIGAN'S command, located in the Quarantine Grounds adjoining. But little blood was spilt, and by the posting of sentinels to keep the respective grounds clear, further difficulty was prevented. The steamer *Coatzacoalcos* was all ready yesterday afternoon to ship the Brigade, and the uniforms were all on board. It was expected when our reporter left last evening, that the Brigade would embark during the night, reaching Fort Monroe this evening.

PATRIOTIC LADIES OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The ladies of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, have patriotically devoted their attention to the making of Havelocks for the volunteers. Mrs. Dubs, Misses Sarah and Ellen Wakely, Mrs. Height, and others, have distinguished themselves in the good work. Company C, of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, of this City, was entirely supplied with Havelocks by the ladies of this place.

THE CAMP ON THE BATTERY.

Colonel TOWNSEND'S Third Regiment still remains encamped on the Battery, anxiously awaiting orders to march. Sentinel duty and thorough drilling alone relieve the tedium of the delay.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Nothing of importance was done by this Committee yesterday. Mr. DRAPER, the Chairman, has not yet returned from Washington, but is expected back to-day. The Committee will continue to forward troops as fast as they are ready and inspected by United States officers. The Seventy-ninth Regiment and the Garibaldi Guard would have been forwarded yesterday but for the neglect of United States officer KEESE, who was to inspect them, but could not be found. A telegram was received from Gov. MORGAN, saying that they must not go until inspected and mustered into the United States service. They will probably leave to-day.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT OF A MEMBER OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Scarcely had we chronicled the departure of the Ninth Regiment, when the body of one of the same corps was returned to this City, who accidentally lost his life while the train was stopping on Monday night at Bordentown. The name of the unfortunate young man is THOMAS C. POLLOCK, of Company D. A private, named BEERS, in jumping off, let his pistol fall, which was discharged by concussion, the charge from which knocked POLLOCK off the platform. On rising, he staggered and fell backward, and finally fell into the canal. His body was recovered, and sent back to the City, arriving here at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE SECOND MAINE REGIMENT MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

The second Maine Regiment, Col. JAMISON, now quartered at Willett's Point, was yesterday inspected, and mustered into the United States service for three years. The regiment consists of ten full companies, numbering 780 men. Two or three companies are lumbermen, and average nearly six feet each. The few cases of disease have nearly disappeared, and under their efficient drill are now in good condition to receive marching orders, and are anxious to move as soon as possible. The First Regiment is nearly ready to leave Portland, and they will probably go direct to the seat of operations.

THE PRIZE BARK OCTAVIA.

This bark, which was seized by the steamer *Star*, of the blockading squadron, was surrendered to the Prize Commissioners yesterday. She sailed from Richmond for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, having a C. S. A. clearance.

THE NEW-YORK LEGION.

Gen. CURTIS has issued orders for the regiments attached to his brigade to prepare for encampment. This they will do as early as practicable. The Brooklyn Phalanx has become incorporated in this Legion. To one company of this command (Capt. CRASTO) there is to be a color presentation at Harlem, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Another company is going over to Riker's Island in a few days.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

At a meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five, held on Monday, it was decided to tender the command of all the military under the auspices of the Metropolitan Home Guard to Brig.-Gen. STORMS. Mr. SHAFFER, President of the organization, recently returned from Washington, and reports that the authorities in that city are disposed to favor the claims of the Home Guard, and will interest themselves in its behalf. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is now in Washington endeavoring to obtain a supply of arms and equipments; and it is confidently asserted, that if a sufficient quantity of arms be furnished, this organization will raise twenty-two regiments, one from each Ward, six of which they will place at the immediate disposal of Government.

PALACE GARDEN HOME GUARD.

The members of this organization assembled last evening, at Palace Garden, for drill. The force numbers, at present, 500 men, and the active measures which have been taken to form companies in each Ward tends to a constant increase.

THE ALBANY REGIMENT OFF.

Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND'S command, who have been encamped on the Battery since its arrival from Albany, leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe. Major-Gen. DIX has promulgated the following order:

FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
HEADQUARTERS, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 3.—Col FREDERICK TOWNSEND, of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, will get his command in readiness and embark to-morrow afternoon for Fortress Monroe. Upon arrival at that post he will report to the commanding officer.

By order of Major-Gen. DIX.

BARRACKS AT THE FOOT OF FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NORTH RIVER.

Five Companies of Capt. JAMES' command, and five Companies belonging to the British Volunteers are quartered at the above barracks. Both men and officers express themselves satisfied, both in regard to the quality and quantity, with the rations provided there by the Sutler, Mr. WRIGHT.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Twelve hundred men have joined this regiment. Each recruiting officer has made an affidavit to the effect that every name inscribed on his roll is legitimate. Col. RIKER and Lieut.-Col. TISDALE pledge themselves, if called upon by the Union Defence Committee, to furnish in less than 48 hours a sufficient number of able bodied, healthy men, to form a regiment. Col. RIKER complains very much of the demoralizing effect it has upon the men by keeping them in the City; and states that the only way to make good soldiers is to keep them away from local and home influences. If this is the case, the sooner quarters are provided for them the better.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

The regiment raised under the auspices of the Old Wigwam, and of which Sachem WILLIAM D. KENNEDY is Colonel, was yesterday accepted by the Union Defence Committee, and will to-morrow proceed to the encampment selected for them, at Great Neck, opposite Flushing, Long Island. The regiment embarks from the foot of Tenth-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Union Defence Committee have undertaken the equipment of the corps, and guarantee its speedy call to active service.

A COMPANY FROM ELMIRA.

A Company, under command of Capt. DE WITT, will arrive from Elmira this morning. After breakfasting at the Park Barracks, they will march to East New-York and join Col. BAKER'S California Regiment, which is at present quartered there.

LINCOLN GREENS.

A regiment bearing the above title is now being organized at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. Major BYRON, a distinguished East Indian officer, is in command. This corps will be officered exclusively by gentlemen who have seen active service. A few more recruits are wanted to make up the full complement.

AN ALBANY COMPANY COMING.

Capt. DWYER, with a company under his command, is expected here, to-day, from Albany. Capt. DWYER will attach his command to Col. MCCUNN'S regiment.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGES FOR SOLDIERS.

All volunteers who wish to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, can obtain blank forms of temperance pledges free, by applying at No. 593 Hudson-street.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

A well known lawyer and democratic orator was summarily punished at a saloon in the vicinity of City Hall Square, Monday night, for uttering unpatriotic sentiments. He gave it as his opinion, that Col. ELLSWORTH had no business to enter the Marshall House at Alexandria, as it was invading private rights, and therefore the proprietor was justified in killing him. A bystander promptly knocked down the utterer of this opinion. The rebels have some sympathizers in this City, but they generally act with discretion and keep quiet.

Several letters from the Thirteenth Regiment, recently received in this City, state that the largest portion of the tobacco sent to the *privates* by Mr. LILIENTHAL, of New-York, was appropriated by the officers for their own use.

Mrs. MCDONALD, a refugee from Norfolk, Va., who, with five children, reached this City a few days since, and who supposed that her husband had been murdered by the rebels, has ascertained that he was forced into the rebel service, where he now remains, unable to get away.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which conveyed a portion of Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves to Alexandria on Thursday last, was commanded by Mr. PENDEGAST, keeper of a saloon on Myrtle-avenue, this city, and a member of one of the New-York Regiments. An officer, just returned from Washington, says, that it was only through the judicious management of Mr. PENDEGAST that the vessel was saved. On the return trip she leaked so badly that she settled to the guards, but by constant pumping and bailing she was finally got back to the Navy-yard and beached. A less resolute commander would have abandoned the steamer without attempting to bring her back to Washington. For the skillful manner in which he discharged this duty, Mr. PENDEGAST was noticed in an order read on parade the following evening—an honor highly prized by soldiers, because never awarded unless for distinguished service rendered.

Letters received yesterday from members of the Twenty-eighth, Fourteenth and Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiments, represent that all are in fine spirits. Fourteen of the Fourteenth Regiment refused to take the oath at Washington, although they well knew before they left as to the term of service, and also of the oath they would be required to take. An officer writes: "Some of these men were the most eager for a fray before leaving Brooklyn."

The following acknowledgments are made by Brig.-Gen. COOKE:

Received for the Twenty-eighth Regiment, from Trustees of First Universalist Society, Williamsburgh, by GEORGE RICARD, Esq., $76 53.

From ladies of Washington-street and Centenary Methodist Episcopal Churches, of Brooklyn—52 shirts and 50 pair of drawers.

From Mrs. GORDON—54 shirts and a lot of pocket handkerchiefs.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the following appeal for aid was presented, read, and in connection therewith, on motion of Alderman STRONG, a Committee was appointed to proceed to Albany, and invoke the aid of the State authorities.

GENTLEMEN—On the 21st day of April, 1861, orders were received from Albany to send the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments (from this county) to Washington. At that time the Thirteenth had 250 men, uniformed at their own expense, well drilled and serviceable. The Twenty-eighth had about the same number of men, and about two companies of 50 men each, just transferred from the Fourteenth, without rifles.

On the 23d, the Thirteenth Regiment (Col. ABEL SMITH) sailed in the *Marion*, with 600 men, (350 recruits,) the recruits without uniforms, deficient in supplies and equipments. They arrived at Annapolis, of which place they have been the garrison. Their acts are historical, and they have failed in nothing. They have done their duty. Since their departure 300 recruits have been sent to them. The City of Brooklyn has supplied the recruits with uniforms and other clothing, which were necessarily obtained in a hurried manner. The Thirteenth Regiment have done a great deal of hard duty, and have been much exposed to the weather, most of the men doing guard duty for twenty four hours at a time, two or three times a week, and this with one suit of clothes and scarcely a change of underclothing, and many without serviceable shoes. At the time the regiment was hurried off, they were assured that proper supplies would be dispatched for them immediately. The clothing sent them and furnished the recruits varies in quality. The best is of satinet. The young men who comprise the Thirteenth, and doing hard duty faithfully and well, cannot do duty decently for three months with one pair of satinet pants, without a change, nor without shoes. The Twenty-eighth Regiment could not be sent off on the 23d of April for lack of arms, accoutrements and supplies. On the 21 of May they were supplied with 600 men, they arrived in Washington, and are now with the advance of the United States forces in Virginia. All the remarks applicable to the Thirteenth apply equally to the Twenty-eighth. From personal and thorough inspection made by myself and Major STEPHEN A. DODGE, Acting Brigade Inspector Fifth Brigade, both regiments on the 18th May inst. needed an entire suit of uniform clothing, of good quality, and shoes for the whole command.

I made application on that day to the United States Quartermaster's Department at Washington for clothing and shoes, and was assured that no clothing or shoes would be furnished to militia enlisted for three months.

Subsequently, and on the 23d, many of the Twenty-eighth being barefooted, and more nearly so, and the regiment wanted for service in the field, 260 pair of shoes were furnished them. The United States officer gave as a reason that the State was expected to furnish clothing for the three months' militia.

I am informed the State does not furnish clothing and shoes to troops mustered into the United States service for three months. I have made application to head quarters, and got no response. Many of the Thirteenth Regiment are entirely without shoes. A considerable number of that regiment are able and willing to furnish themselves with all things necessary. Many hundreds are unable to do so. I know no source of supply but Kings County, and I appeal to the city of Brooklyn to help. I am requested to do so by the Commandants of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth.

I have appealed to the Union Defence Committee of New-York. Their answer is unfavorable. They consider it out of their authority to clothe troops in service.

Again I appeal to the city of Brooklyn in behalf of these regiments. They are deserving of all our efforts. They are our own men, our own citizens, ordered out by our own State authorities. They are not volunteers.

In order to serve out their time creditably and decently, the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments should have each a suit of uniforms and shoes sufficient for use. I pray the Common Council will excuse anything like importunity in this matter. It is my duty to endeavor to have the wants of our men supplied, and my heart is with my duty.

With great respect, PHILIP S. CROOKE,
Brigadier-General, Fifth Brigade, N. Y. S. M.

The Brooklyn Phalanx was yesterday reinforced by three full companies from the country, thus filling the Regiment at once. The command will be ready for the mustering officer by Friday next.

A successful concert was given last evening in the Athenæum for the benefit of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

The friends of OLIVER T. BEARD—who went out as a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, and whose sermons so astonished the Secessionists—will be gratified to learn that he has been elected first lieutenant of a company in the Twentieth Regiment.

There was a flag raising at the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-street, yesterday, and also at the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn-street. There were interesting exercises at both places. Yesterday, at 2 P. M., a beautiful national flag was run up on the Hanson-place Baptist Church.

After the Stars and Stripes were waving in the breeze, addresses were made by C. H. BRACKETT, Esq., and Rev. Mr. LOWREY. The "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs were sung. There was a large audience in attendance.

A beautiful flag was also raised on the Washington-street M. E. Church.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 27.

The Currency question is now in a fair way of being settled. The banks only receive on deposit to-day gold, Eastern Indiana and Iowa currency. FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm, at 4c.@5c. advance; 79c.@80c. for No. 1, payable in gold. CORN advanced 2c; sales at 25½c. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 113,600 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn. Exchange on New-York, ⅜ premium for Ohio and Indiana currency.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels Red, $1 35@$1 40; White, $1 45@$1 60. CORN firm; sales 80,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c. WHISKY dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 28.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 15⅜; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36⅜; Sight Exchange on New York unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 28—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—J. H. Lurmann, T. F. H. Meyer, Jos. Baum, lady and 3 children, Edward Pavenstedt, Mrs. Averick Heinecken, Misses Adele and Mary Heinecken, Miss Caroline Colby, Mrs. Johanne Jellinghaus, Miss Anne Jellinghaus, Miss Sophie Laner, C. L. [illegible], G. B. Marsh, Adolph Lega, Nicolas de Bourbon and lady, Dwight Morris, P. J. Classen, F. W. Downing, T. B. Bonlepart and lady, Jean Lescaril.

In schr. J. B. Myers, from Galveston—H. P. Conner, Spear, lady and D. Vine, J. B. Bush, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Miss Mary E. Smith, Miss Nellie M. Smith, Mrs Nesmith, T. M. Bradshaw, S. P. Richards.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon rises..11 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 40 | Gov. Island..12 29 | Hell Gate... 1 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Dreadnaught, Samuels, Liverpool, D. Ogden; J. H. Elliott, Tucker, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith; Courier, (Br.,) Wyatt, Liverpool, Gillespie Dean & Co; Otseonothe, Allen, Boston, S. G. Wee & Co; Pelican State, Morse, Bristol, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Orinoco, Tabb, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co; Princeton, Seeley, Demerara, ——; Almena, French, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.

Brigs Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall, ——; Istock M., (Aus.,) Faicswich, Cork and a market, Holdboe & Peters; Mary McRay, Crocker, Liverpool, F. T. Montell & Barton; M[illegible], Bartlett, Salem, ——; J. Jex, Munson, Boston, Thompson & Hunter; J. Jewett, Mount, Constantinople, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Schooners Mignionette, Jones, Fort Monroe; Orris, Anderson, St. Pierre, B. F. Small; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen and Southampton May 15, with mdse. and 621 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed the Needles at 4 P. M. of the 15th; Arrived off the Battery at 6:40 A. M.; had very changeable weather the entire passage; the middle part stormy with a high sea for several days. May 17, lat. 49 36, lon. 14 40, passed Eng. ship Agamemnon and Eng. bark Queen of Sheba, both steering eastward. 22d, lat. 45, lon. 43 20, passed Eng. bark Alan Ker, bound W., with foretopmast and maintopmast overboard; 21st, lat. 43 45, lon. 48 08, between 12 and 5 P. M., passed a number of icebergs of different sizes, some about 100 feet high; passed Sandy Hook 28th, at 3 A. M.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark B. Fountain, (of St. George, Me.,) Keller, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess. Been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with very heavy weather.

Brig Royalston, (of Calais,) Robinson, Messina 61 ds., passed Gibraltar April 11, with fruit, bound to Philadelphia; put into this port for repairs, having on the 20th inst., lat. 30 30, lon. 71, during a heavy gale from S. E., carried away foremast, maintopmast, jib boom, stove bulwarks, split sails, &c.

Brig H. Ballock, King, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Manzanilla, Bartlett, Rondout, with coal, for Salem.

Brig Josiah Jex, Munson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Chief, (of Harwich,) Kelly, Matanzas May 16, with fruit, &c., to order. Experienced heavy weather on the passage. On the coast of Cuba saw two water spouts; on the night of the 20th, 60 miles to the southward and eastward of Hatteras, was struck by a whirlwind; next day, during a gale from N. E., 66 miles N. E. from Hatteras, drifted down to lat. 33 30; off Hatteras, passed spars of some wrecked vessel; 27th, at 1 P. M., off Barnegat, took a squall, which blew with perfect violence until sunset.

Schr. J. B. Myers, Cobb, Galveston 18 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Norcross & Prince. May 15, lat. 23 40, lon. 90, spoke schr. Hobart, from Lavacca for New-York, with United States troops on board.

Schr. E. Smith, (of Harwich,) Snow, Port au-Platt May 15, with mahogany, hides, &c., to R. Thackeray. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Congress, Rosebrook, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Carroll, Velsor, Elizabethport, with coal, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Hercine, Champlin, Elizabethport, with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. Vesper, Stoots, Elizabethport, with coal, for Hartford.

Schr. Hudson, Waterman, Elizabethport, with coal, for Allyn's Point.

Schr. Highlander, Nickerson, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Quickstep, Richardson, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Madonna, ——, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Agate, Cox, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Patriot, Sumner, Baltimore 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Breeze, Dyer, Baltimore 3 ds., with oysters.

Sloop M. L. Compton, Dupuy, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

WIND—During the day from N. W.

Below.

Ship Great Northern, (Br., of Liverpool,) Houston, Bombay Jan. 14.

Ship Pacific, Hall, Havana, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Humboldt, (Ham.,) from Hamburg.

Bark Celia, (of Halifax,) from ——.

Bark Parana, Lowell, Rio Janeiro.—All at anchor on the Bar—reported by Capt. E. Fountain, of steamtug Underwriter.

Bark George Thomas, from Sagua.

Brig Moonlight, from Matanzas.

Schr. S. D. Small, from Matanzas, 15 ds.—All three by pilot boat Nettle, No. 20.

Bark H. L. Rutger, Delano, Key West.

Sailed.

May 28—Steamships State of Georgia, Fort Monroe; Primero, Havana. Ships Ellen Austin, Liverpool; Empire State, do. Barks Baltic, (Rus.,) London; N. W. Bridge, Havana; Lucy, Cork; Princeton, Demerara. Brigs Lottery, Labrador; Costa Rica, Aspinwall; Istook M., (Aus.,) Cork.

May 27—Ships Carolus Magnus, for Havre; Forest City, for Glasgow. Barks Acme, for Vera Cruz; John Payson, for Havana; Andes, for Portland.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. F. Nelson, Sandy Hook pilot, who came up in the steamship New York from Bremen, this morning, reports the main light on Sandy Hook as being not lighted from 2 o'clock till daylight.

MONTEVIDEO, April 15.—The schr. Emily Keith, of New Orleans, from Buenos Ayres, bound to New-York with a cargo of wool and hides, put into this port on the 13th, with loss of bowsprit, sails, foremast sprung, and other damage, having met with a disaster in a gale off the Capes of this river.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
CARLOTTA PATTI.
The public are respectfully informed that
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
will give ONE GRAND CONCERT on
THURSDAY EVENING, May 30,
prior to her departure for the West and Canada.
Miss PATTI will be assisted on this occasion by
Mme. AMALIA STRAKOSCH,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor ETTORE BARILI
And GEO. WM. WARREN.
Conductor....................Signor ANTONIO BARILI.
Admission ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can be obtained at the music store of L. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Wm. Hall & Son.
Doors open at 7¼; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, May 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st. Magnificent sale.

Signor I. Topi, of Italy, respectfully announces the above sale of superb goods, of superb real Italian marble statuary and alabaster goods.

Elegant vases of classic designs, fonts, urns groups, classical Hebe, Roman, Grecian, Neapolitan, and other well known forms of vases, statues and groups of sculptured alabaster figures of entirely new styles and designs.

Bohemian glass, from the Imperial Manufactory at Prague, viz: vases, decanters, etagere ornaments, toilet bottles, dessert services, fruit sets, cawaffee and tumbler champagnes, clarets, wines, decanters in sets and pairs, claret sets, goblet and hock wine decanters, fruit bowls, dishes, sets of toilet and puff-boxes, vere de aux sets, &c., &c.

French decorated China tea and coffee sets, ditto for silver, fruit sets, tete-a-tete sets, coffee cups and saucers, &c.

Superior silver-plated ware.

Tea sets, waiters, knives, forks, spoons, casters, ice pitchers, &c.

Kerosene oil lamps—a superb collection of ruby cryopas, cerulean and other foreign manufacture.

The above rich collection will be sold without any reserve.

Goods can be carefully packed for the country.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites, in satin brocatel, plush and reps; elegant rosewood amoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases; elegant rosewood and walnut etageres; carved walnut and oak buffets; oak and walnut library and dining room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold, by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale, as it is undoubtedly the finest sale of first-class furniture that has taken place in this City.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GRAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT—AT THE Church of the Puritans, Union-square, for the benefit of the Imperial Zouaves, Col. Merritt, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 30, by twelve celebrated young vocalists, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS; and an address by THEODORE TILTON, Esq.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. Tickets to be had at Waters', No. 333, and Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.—Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well-known line sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates; and drafts issued as usual for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

LOST—ON MONDAY, IN SIXTH-AVENUE OR 10th-st., a CHILD'S SMALL BLACK SILK CAPE; the finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to the owner's, No. 56 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; no objection to assisting in washing, if required; willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can give best reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 244 6th-av., in the rear building, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place; she is willing and obliging. Call for two days, at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and children's clothing; good City reference can be had. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third story, front room.